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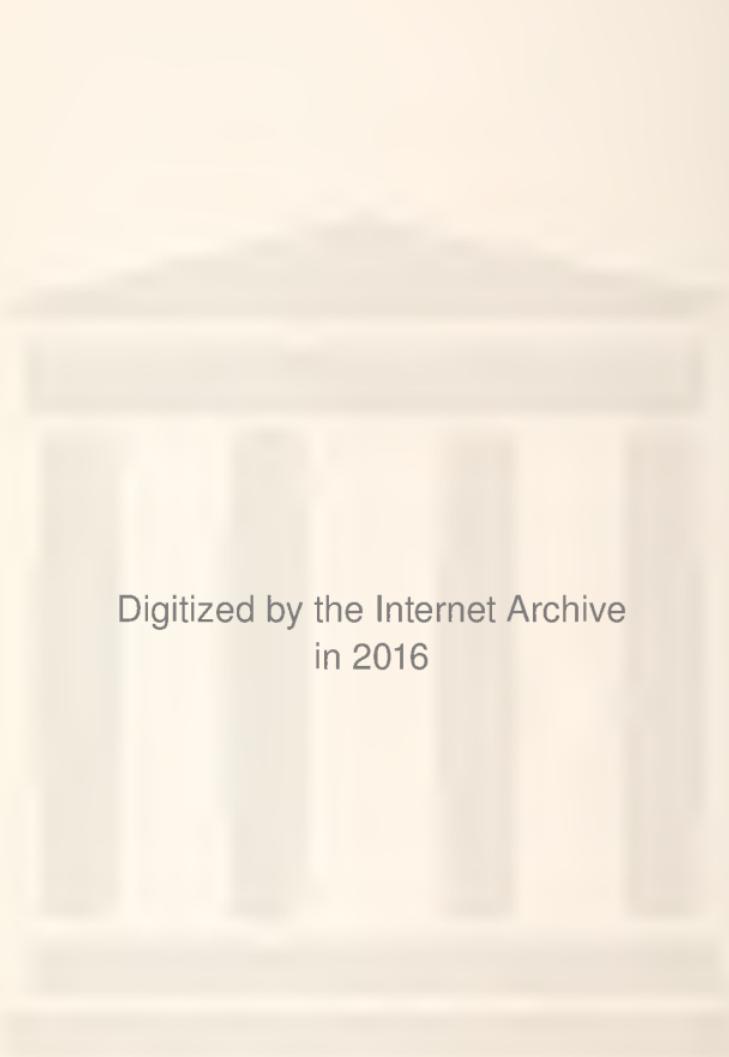
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S Journal of the Asiatic  
B Society of Bengal.









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# JOURNAL

OF THE

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL,

EDITED BY

THE SECRETARIES.

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VOL. XXI.

Nos. I. to VII.—1852.

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“It will flourish, if naturalists, chemists, antiquaries, philologers, and men of science, in different parts of *Asia*, will commit their observations to writing, and send them to the Asiatic Society at Calcutta. It will languish if such communications shall be long intermitted; and it will die away if they shall entirely cease.”—SIR W.M. JONES.

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CALCUTTA :

PRINTED BY J. THOMAS, BAPTIST MISSION PRESS.

1853.



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† Not received vide Note at the foot of page 621.

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\* Not received: vide note at the foot of page 621.

# JOURNAL OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY.

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No. I.—1852.

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*A Tale by Inshá Allah Khán. Communicated and translated by L. CLINT, Esq., Principal of La Martiniere College, Lucknow.*

The tale submitted to the Society was placed in my hands by Dr. Sprenger for publication and translation, in consequence of his not being able from want of time to perform the task himself. Before he became aware that he would not be able to fulfil his intentions, he had drawn up the following notice of the subject, which, with his permission, I introduce.

“The Biography of this poet is in Garcin de Tassy’s excellent *Histoire de la Littérature Hindoustanie*. He flourished in the beginning of this century at Lucknow. Besides this tale, a masnawy, and some minor compositions, he left a dywan, which is in our library, and he is the author of a great portion of the Daryâe Laṭafat, which has lately been printed at Murshidâbâd.”

“I found a copy of this Tale in the Moty Mahall library at Lucknow and had it transcribed. Its value consists in a peculiarity of style; though pure and elegant Urdu and fully intelligible even to the Musalmans of the Court of Dehlee or Lucknow, it does not contain one Persian word, whereas the language usually spoken by fashionable persons in these two cities is almost purely Persian. In Lucknow in particular the Hindee words are very sparingly used. This is much to be regretted, because the people of the villages and even the Hindus in the city who are neither directly nor indirectly connected with

the court speak pure Hindee and even the educated hear in their zanánahs and in their childhood a language containing a great admixture of Hindee words. The Persian Urduoo which they write is therefore even to them foreign and artificial and conveys no force. Another mischief is that by removing the written language wider and wider from the idiom of the people they preclude the millions from obtaining information, and prepare the ruin of the literature which of late years they have been cultivating. In the British territory (particularly at Agra, Dehlee and Benares) this abuse is not carried so far and many learned natives are of opinion that the Hindee element ought to be developed in Urduoo in preference to the Persian. This no doubt is the right view, it being the only way of making literature popular and it is in order to further it that I publish this literary curiosity. The Asiatic Society is perhaps to be blamed for not paying more attention to the vernacular languages of India than it has done of late years; and to those who blame us for this neglect this very elegant composition will not be unwelcome."

This tale is a specimen of a class of compositions frequent in the East, not unknown in Ancient Greece, and characteristic, I believe, of every literature, when the period of its decline has arrived. The common feature to which I allude is that of writing under needlessly imposed and difficult conditions, such as the omission throughout of some letter, or a construction in which sense would be preserved if the order of the words were reversed. These curiosities cannot all be considered useless. As the fetters of rhyme have led to increased richness of style and variety of expression, so the compositions alluded to may have promoted philological learning, however little they may have contributed to the advancement of real knowledge and the increase of ideas. The piece before us seems to possess the greatest merit that works of its class can have. It is a magazine of Hindee words and phrases, and considering that the author is able to offer the usual praise to his God and Prophet without the introduction of one Arabic word, it must be considered as a good display of the powers of the language he has selected.

As many of the words used are not in Thompson's Hindee Dictionary, or the 3rd edition of Shakespeare's, I intend to make a list of the desiderata, and place it at the end of the paper.

بِسْ—مِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

سر جھما کر ناک رگرتا ہوں اوس اپنے بنانے والے کے سامنے ،  
جس نے ہم سب کو بغایا اور بات کی بات میں وہ سب کر دیکھایا  
جسکا بیہد کسی نے نہ پایا \*

آتیاں جاتیاں । جو سانسیں ہیں ।

اوہ کسی بن دھیان یہ سب پھانسیں ہیں \*

یہ کل کا پُتلا جو اپنے اوس کھلاڑی کی سُدہ رکھے تو کھدائی  
میں کبھی پڑے ؟ اور کروکسیلا کبھی ہو ؟ اوس پہل کی متھائی  
چکھے جو براؤنسے برائی الگوں نے چکھی ہی \*

دیکھنے کو آنکھے دیں । اور سند کو یہ کان دئے । ناک بھی اونچی  
سب میں کرداری مورتوں کو جی دان دئے \* متھی کے باسن کو  
اتندی سکت کھاں । جو اپنے کُمھار کے کرتب کچھ بتا سکے ؟ سچ ہی ।  
جو بغایا ہوا ہو । سو اپنے بنانے والے کو کہا سراہ ؟ اور کہا کہے ؟ یوں

*In the name of GOD the most merciful and clement.*

Having bowed the head, I rub my face in the dust before that Maker by whom we all were made, and by whom in an instant were revealed all those things of which the secret had been penetrated by none.

The breath that comes and goes, if the thought did not turn on him, would be a noose for our necks. How shall this puppet, that holds in remembrance the Being that disposes it, fall into any difficulty ? And how shall gall and bitterness be met with ? Taste the sweetness of that fruit as former generations have tasted of excellence from their elders. To see, He gave the eye ; for hearing, the ear ; the nose also he made prominent amongst all the features ; and to our forms, granted a soul. To a vessel of clay, how is it possible to declare the skill of its Maker ? The truth is, how can the created praise his Creator, and

جسکا جی چاہے پڑا بکے \* سرسے لگا پاؤں تک جتنے رونگئے ہیں । جو سب کے سب بول اوہیں اور سراہا کریں اور اتنے برسوں اسی دھیان میں رہیں چتنی ساری ندیوں میں ریت اور پہول پہلیاں کھیت میں ہیں ۲ تو بھی کچھ نہ سکے \*

اس سر جھکانے کے ساتھی دن رات چپتا ہوں اوس داتا کے پہنچے ہوئے پیارے کو جسکے لئے یوں کہا ہی ”جو تو نہوتا میں کچھ نہ بناتا“ اور اوسکا چھپیرا بھائی । جسکا بیاہ اوسیکے گھر ہوا \* اوسی کی سُرت مسجھے لگی رہی ہی ۲ میں پہولا ۱ اپنے آپ میں نہیں سماتا اور جتنے اونکے لرکے بالے ہیں اونہیں کے یہاں پر چاہ ہی اور کوئی ہو ۱ کچھ میرے جی کو نہیں بھاتا \* مسجھے اس گھرانے کے جھٹ کسی لے بھاگ اوچک چور تھگ سے کہا پڑی ؟ جیتے مرتے اونہیں سبھونکا آسرا اور اونکے گھرانے کا رکھتا ہوں تیسون گھرِی \*

what shall he say? Let him thus vainly talk, who will; not I. If as many hairs as there are from head to foot were all to speak in praise, and remain in that case as many years as there are sands in all the rivers, and blossoms and pods in the fields, even then the task could not be fulfilled.

With this bowing of the head day and night I repeat prayers in my heart to that Friend of God, far advanced in favour, on whose account it was said, “If Thou hadst not been, I would have created nothing.” And of his cousin Ali, whose marriage was contracted in his family, the remembrance has always been with me. I waxed great exceedingly, and was not able to contain myself. And as many children as there are of him, they are our salvation: for any others, I have no place in my heart. Out of the pale of this family, what have I to do with any vagabond, thief, robber, or man-slayer? In this world and the next, I place my hope day and night on them and their house.

## دول ڈال ایک انوکھی بات کا

ایکدن بیتھے بیتھے یہہ بات اپنے دھیان میں چڑھہ آئی । کوئی کہانی ایسی کہئے جسمیں هندوی کی آجت اور کسی بول سے نیت نہ ملے । تب جا کے میرا جی پہول کی کلی کے روپ سے کھلے । باہر کے بول اور گذواری کچھہ اوسکے بیچ نہو । اپنے سننے والوں میں سے ایک کوئی بڑے پڑھ لکھ پڑانے دھرانے بورا ہے گھاگ یہہ کھڈراگ لائے سر ہلاکر موہہ بنا کر ناک بھوں چڑھا کر آنکھیں پھرا کر لگ کھنے । یہہ بات ہوتی دکھائی نہیں دیتی । هندوی-پن بھی نہ نکلے اور بھاکھا-پن نہ کھوں جائے । جیسے بھلے لوگ اچھوں سے اچھے آپسمیں بولتے چالتے ہیں جوں کا توں وہی دول رہے اور چھانہہ کسی کے نہ پڑے । یہہ نہیں ہونے کا ! میں نے اونکی تھندی سانس کی پہانس کا آپوکا کھا کر جھنگلا کر کھا، میں کچھہ ایسا انوکھا بولا

*The beginning of a wondrous Tale.*

One day while I was sitting doing nothing, it came into my head to write a story in which the Hindooey dialect should be preserved in its purity free from any admixture. Having taken this resolution, my heart expanded like a rose bud. Of course, no foreign words or barbarous expressions were to appear in it. Of those who heard my intention, one, a great wiseacre, an old curmudgeon, quarrelsome withal, and possessed of stentorian lungs, was determined to oppose the plan and introduced his nonsense by making faces, shaking his head, turning up his nose, lifting his eyebrows and turning away his eyes. He said, "It does not appear how this can be; that the Hindooey quality of the style should not appear and the Bhakha not slip in: that the style common amongst the first sort of people, the super-excellent, should remain as it always was, and that neither of these should be reflected in it. This is impossible."

The difficulties he made were an offence to me, and I became angry, and said: "What I said was not so wonderful as to make a grain of

نہیں । جو رائی کو پرست کر دکھاوں اور جھوٹ سچ بول کے اونگلیاں  
 نچاہوں اور بے سُری یے تھکانیکی اونچھی سچھی باتیں سچاؤں \* جو  
 مجھسے نہ سوکتا । تو بہلا یہہ بات مونہہ سے کپوں نکالتا ？ جس ڈھب  
 سے ہوتا اس بکھیرے کو ٹالتا \*

اس کھانی کا کہنے- والا یہاں آپ کو جلتا ہی । اور جیسا کچھہ  
 لوگ اوسے پکارتے ہیں کہہ سناتا ہی \* دھنا ہاتھہ مونہہ پر پھیر کر  
 آپ کو جلتا ہوں । جو میرے داتا نے چاہا تو وہ تاؤ بھاؤ اور آؤ  
 جاؤ اور کوہ پہاند اور لپت چپت دکھاں جو دیکھتے ہی آپ کے  
 دھیان کا گھوڑا । جو بھالی سے بھی بہت چنچل । اچھا لہت میں ہرنوں  
 کے روپ میں ۲ اپنے چوکری بھول جائے \*

گھوڑے پر اپنے چڑھے کے آتا ہوں میں  
 کرتب جو ہیں سو سب دکھاتا ہوں میں \*  
 اوس چاہنے- والے نے جو چاہا تو ابھی  
 کہتا جو کچھہ ہوں کر دیکھاتا ہوں میں \*

mustard seed appear a mountain, and mixing truth with falsehood to be obliged to convince and persuade my hearer by the aid of pantomime, and construct entangled and unconnected sentences without measure or moderation. How should my lips make the promise of a thing which I am unable to perform ? In what way soever it is effected an end is put to this dispute.”

The narrator of this story here declares himself, and to that degree in which some people proclaim him in the way of praise, speaks conformably. Passing the right hand over the face in consideration, I explain myself. Whatever my Benefactor willed, I shall essay, and leaping, jumping, running, striving, will shew my skill. Seeing which, the steed of your fancy, which is faster than lightning even, and in his bound like the deer, will be lost in amazement !

Mounting my horse, I come,  
 The skill I have, I shew it all.

اب آپ کان رکھے کے سدمکھہ ہوئے تک ادھر دیکھئے کس ڈھب سے  
بڑا چلتا ہوں اور اپنے ان پہول کی پنکھری جیسے ہوئے ہوں سے  
کس روپ کے پہول اوکلتا ہوں \*

## کہانی کا وہار اور بول چال کی دولہن کا منگار

کسی دیس میں کسی راجہ کے گھر ایک بیٹا تھا، اوسے اوسکے ما باپ  
اور سب کے گھر کے لوگ کنور اودی-بہان کر کے پکارتے تھے \* سچھ مچھ  
اوسمکے جوں کی جوت میں سورج کی ایک سوت آملی تھی \*  
اوسمکا اچھا-پن اور بہلا-لگنا کچھہ ایسا نتها جو کسی کے لکھنے اور  
کھنے میں آ سکے \* پندرہ برس بھر کے سو لہو ہمیں پانو رکھا تھا \* کچھہ  
یونہیں سی اوسمکی مسیں بھیگتی چلی تھیں \* آکر مکر اوسمیں  
بہت سے سما رہی، تھی کسی کو کچھہ نہ سمجھتا تھا \* پر کسی بات  
کے سورج کا گھر گھات پایا نتها، اور چاؤ کی ندی کا پات اون نے  
دیکھا نہ تھا \* ایک دن ہریالی دیکھنے نے کو اپنے گھوڑے پر چڑھ کے  
اتکھیل-پنے اور لرک-پن کے ساتھ دیکھتا بھالتا چلا جاتا تھا \* اتنے میں

Do you turn your ear to me and giving me a little of your attention,  
see what a display I make, and what sort of flowers I disclose from  
the petals of my lips.

### *The Development of the Tale, and Embellishment of the Diction.*

In a certain country in the house of a Rájá was a son. Him his father and mother and all the people called Kunwár Ude-bhán. Truly, in the splendour of his beauty, a beam of the sun had been blended. His goodness and worth were such as cannot be described by tongue or pen. Being between his fifteenth and sixteenth years the down on his cheek began to sprout. He began to strut and give himself airs, and pay no respect to any one. Further, serious consideration on any

ایک ہرنی جو اوسکے سامنے آئی تو اوسکا جی لوٹ پوت ہوا\*  
 اوس ہرنی کی پیچھے سب کوچھوڑا چھاڑ کر گھوڑا پہینکا \*کوئی گھوڑا  
 اوسکو پا سکتا تھا ? جب سورج چھپ گیا اور ہرنی آنکھوں سے اوجھل  
 ہوئی اتب تو بھہ کنور اودی۔ بھان بھوکھا پیاسا اور اود اسا جامائیں  
 اور انگرایاں لیتا ہکا بکا ہو کے لگا آسرا ہوندھنے \* اتنے میں کچھہ امریں  
 دھیان چڑھیں \* اودھر چل نکلا تو کہا دیکھتا ہے ? چالیس پچاس  
 رنڈیاں ایک سے ایک جو بن میں اگای جھوڑا لے ہوئے بڑی جھوڑ  
 رہی ہیں اور ساون گاتیاں ہیں \* جو انہوں نے اسکو دیکھا تو کون  
 تو کون کر چنگھار سی پڑگئی \* اون سبھو نمیں سے ایک کے ساتھ اسکی  
 دوہا \* آنکھہ لڑ گئی \*

کوئی کہتی تھی یہا اوچکا ہی کوئی تھی کہتی ایک پکا ہی \*  
 وہی جھولنی والی لال جوڑا پہنے ہوئے جسکو سب رانی کیتکی

subject found no entrance or abiding place in his mind and the breadth of the stream of friendship was not seen by him. One day having mounted his horse to see the country, he went away pranking, seeing, and looking about him, in company with other boys. His heart beat when he saw a deer before him. In pursuit of that deer he put his horse to a gallop, leaving them all behind. What horse could come up with him ? When the sun set, and the deer was no longer to be seen, the Kunwár hungry, thirsty, yawning, gaping, distracted, began to seek some shelter. In the meanwhile some tamarind trees met his eyes. Having set off towards them, what a sight he saw ! Forty or fifty girls, one more beautiful than another, playing at swings and singing *Sáwun*. When they saw him, " Who are you ? " " Who are you ? " they began to bawl out.

" A day-light thief he is," said one ;

" A cunning fellow," quoth another.

Of that one, who was engaged at play and who wore a suit of red clothes, whom all called Rání Ketkí, the love of him made a resting

کہتے تھے اوسکے بھی جی میں اسکی چاہنے گھر کیا \* پر کہنے سنے  
کو بہت سے ناہ نوا کی اس لگ چلنے کو بھلا کپا کہتے ہیں ؟ یک  
نہ یک جو تم جہت سے ٹپک پڑے ۲ بہہ جانا جو یہاں رنڈیاں اپنی  
جهول رہی ہیں \* اجی تم جو اس روپ کے ساتھ بیدھرک چلے  
آئے ہو ۳ رہنڈی ٹہنڈی چھانہ چلے جاو \* تب انہوں نے سوس کے  
ملولا کھا کے کہا، کہ اتنی رکھائیاں نہیں \* میں سارے دن کا تھکا ہوا  
ایک پیڑکے چھانہ میں اوس کا بیچار کر کے پڑ رہوں گا \* بڑی ترے  
دھوند لکے اوتھہ کر جدھر کو مونہہ پرینگا چلا جاو گا \* کسی کا لیتا  
دیتا نہیں \* ایک ہر کے پیچے سب لوگوں کو چھوڑ کر گھوڑا پہیندا تھا \*  
جب تلک اوجالا رہا ۴ اوسی کے دھیاں میں تھا \* جب اندھیرا چھا گیا  
اور جی بہت گھبرا گیا ۵ ان امریوں کا آسرا ۶ ہونڈھہ کر یہاں چلا آیا ہوں \*  
کچھہ روک توک تو نتھی جو ماتھا تھنک جاتا اور رُک رہتا \* سر  
اوٹھاے ہانپتا ہوا چلا ایا، کپا جانتا تھا پدمیاں پڑی جھولتی پینگیں

place in the heart. But conversation she resolutely forbade, saying, "How can such an intercourse be called proper. When you dropped upon us all at once, you knew that some women were playing at their games. Now, Sir, do you, who have in this sort so boldly come hither, withdraw into some retirement." Then he, having felt the stroke of pain, said, "Do not look unkindly upon me. Wearied with the labours of the day, I will lie down, making the covering of a tree a defencive against the dew; early in the morning before the mist has passed away, I will go in whatever direction my face may be turned. I have nothing to do with any one. Having, in pursuit of a deer, left all my people, I had set off at full speed. As long as there was light, I was intent on the chase. When darkness overspread the earth, and my mind was greatly bewildered, I came here seeking the shelter of these trees. There was no let or hinderance, that I should conceive an unfavourable issue, and pause. Without restraint, out of breath,

چرہا رہی ہیں \* پر یوں بدی تھی \* برسوں میں بھی جھو لا کروں گا \*  
 بھہ بات سن کر جوال جوڑی - والی سب کی سرد ہری تھی اون نے  
 کہا، ہانجی بولیاں تھولیاں نمارو \* انکو کھدو جہاں جی چاہے اپنے  
 پر رہیں \* اور جو کچھہ کھانے پینے کو مانگیں انھیں پھونچا دو \* گھرائے کو  
 کسی نے آج تک مار نہیں دالا \* مونہہ کا ڈول گال تمتمائے اور  
 ہوتھہ پیرائی اور گھوڑے کا ہانپنا اور جی کا کانپنا اور گھبراہت اور  
 تھراہت اور ٹھنڈی سانسیں بھرنا اور ندھاں ہو کر گرے پڑنا انکو  
 سچا کرتا ہی \* بات بذی ہوئی آن - سچوئی کی کوئی چھپتی ہی ؟  
 پر ہمارے اور اونکے بیچ میں کچھہ اوت سی کپڑے لئے کی کر دو \* اتنا  
 آسوا پاک سب سے پرے کونے میں جو پانچ سات چھوٹے چھوٹے پودے  
 سے تھے اونکے چھانہ میں کنور اودھی - بھان نے اپنا سچھونا کیا \* سرہانے  
 ہاتھہ دھر کے چاہتا تھا سو رہے، پر نیند کوئی چاہت کے لگاوت میں  
 آتی تھی؟ پڑا پڑا اپنے جی سے باتیں کر رہا تھا، اتنے میں کہا ہوتا ہی؟

I came hither. How did I know that these high-born damsels were swinging themselves? But it was thus predestined. For years will I stay here, and play at swinging."

Having heard these words, the wearer of the red suit, whom all the rest obeyed, said, "Pray, Sir, don't jest with us. Tell this man that he may lie down wherever he likes, and whatever meat, or drink he requires, furnish him with. No one has yet killed a guest. The look of him, his reddened cheeks, his parched lips, his panting horse, and his own confusion and trembling and deep sighs, with his falling down motionless, prove him to be sincere. Could any false pretence escape detection? But as some sort of screen between him and me, hang up some clothes." Having obtained so much protection, Ude-bhan made his bed in the most distant nook formed of five or six saplings. Having made his hand a pillow, he was wishing to go to sleep. But did ever sleep come in connexion with the wish felt? As he lay discours-

جورات سائیں سائیں بولنے المگنی ہی اور ساتھہ والیاں سب سوسو رہتی ہیں \* رانی - کیتکی اپنی سہیلی مدن - بان کو جگا کر بیوں کہتی ہی ا رے آ تو نے کچھ سنا ہی ؟ میرا جی اسپر آگیا اور کسی ڈول سے نہیں تھم سکتا، تو سب میرے بھیدون کو جانتی ہی ا ب جو ہونے ہو سو ہو، سر رہتا رہے یا جاتا جائے، میں اوسکے پاس جاتی ہوں \* تو میرے ساتھہ چل، پر تیرے پانو پڑتی ہوں کوئی سنے نہ پاوے \* ارے یہہ میرا جوڑا میرے اور اوسکی بنانے والے نے ملا دیا \* میں اسی لدیں ا جیسے ان امریوں میں آئی تھی \* کیتکی مدن - بان کا ہاتھہ پکرے وہاں آن پھونچتی ہی ا جہاں کذور اودے - بہاں لیتے ہوئے کچھ سوچ میں پرے پڑے بڑا - بڑا رہے تھے \* مدن - بان آگے بڑا کے کہنے لگی ا تمہیں اکیلا جانکے رانی آپ آئی ہیں \* کذور اودے - بہاں یہہ سنکے اوٹھے بیٹھے اور یہہ کہا، کہ کبھوں نہ ہو؟ جی سے جی کو ملا پھی \* کذور اور رانی دونو چپ چاپ بیٹھے تھے \* پرمدن - بان دونو کے بدن گد - گدا

ing with his own thoughts, what should happen but the night began to whisper and his companions all remained asleep.

Rání Ketkí, waking her maid Madanbán, thus spoke: "Do you hear? come hither, and tell me if you have heard any thing. My heart is suddenly fixed on this man and cannot forbear. You know all my seerets; now, happen what may, whether my head remain on my shoulders or not, I will go to him. Do you go with me, but I entreat of you to let no one know it. His Maker and mine have united him to me as a husband. I accepted him from the time we met in the tamarind grove."

Ketkí, taking the hand of Madanbán, went to the place where the Kunwár was lying down, thinking and talking to himself. Madanbán, going before her, began to speak, as follows: "Supposing you to be alone, the Rání has come herself." Ude-bhán hearing this, arose and sat up, saying: "Why not? This is a meeting of hearts." The

رہی تھی \* ہوتے ہوتے اپنی اپنی پتے سب نے کھوایی \* رانی کا پتا یہ کہا \* راجہ جگ پرکاس کی بیتی ہیں \* اور اونکی ما رانی کام-لتھا کھلاتے ہیں \* ایک مہینے پیش ہے ما باپ نے انکے کھدیا ہی । امریوں میں جاکر جہول آیا کرو \* اج وہی دن تھا سو تھے مُت-بپیر ہو گئے \* بہت مہاراجونکے کنورونکی باتیں آییاں پرکسی پرانکا دھیان نہ چڑھا \* تمہارے دھن بھاگ ! جو تمہارے پاس سب سے چھپ کے میں جو انکی لرکپن کی گوئیاں ہوں مجھے ساتھے اپنے لیکے آئیں ہیں \* اپ-ہی تم کھانی کھو جو تم کس دیس کے کون ہو \* انہوں نے کہا میرا باپ راجہ سورج - بھان اور مارانی لچھمی - پاس ہی \* آپس میں جو کھہ جوڑا ہو جائے । تو انوکھی اچرج اور اچنیتی کی بات نہیں । یوہیں آگے سے ہوتا چلا آیا ہی \* جیسا منہ ویسی تھپیڑا جوڑ توڑ ڈول لینے ہیں \* دونو مہاراجونکو بھہ چت چاہی بات اچھے لگے گی \* پر ہم تم دونو کے جی کا کھہ جوڑا چاہے \* اسمیں مدن - بان بول اوٹھی اسو تو

Kunwár and the Rání both remained silent, but Madanbán amused them. By degrees, they all three disclosed their history.

The story of the Rání was as follows: "She is the daughter of Rájá Jagprokás and Ráuí Kámlathá. A month before, her father and mother said to her 'Go and divert yourself by swinging in the grove of tamarinds.' This day that she has become acquainted with you, the time is up. The addresses of many Rájahs' heirs have been tendered, but none of them have proved acceptable. What a destiny is yours ! That in the greatest secrecy she has come to see you, taking with her me, the familiar friend of her childhood. Do you now tell your history, what country you come from, and who you are."

He said, "My father is Rájá Surajbhán, and my mother Ráni Latchmibás. Whatever alliance may be entered into by us will be no wonderful or extraordinary matter. It is in the usual course of things from time immemorial. It's as broad as it's long: are not

ہوا اپنی اپنی انگوٹھیاں ہیر پہنچر کر لو اور آپس میں لکھوٹی ابھی لکھدو । پھر کچھہ ہپڑ مچھر نہ رہی \* کنور اودے ۔ بھان نے اپنی انگوٹھی رانی کیتکی کو پہنا دی اور رانی کیتکی نے انگوٹھی کنور کی انگلی میں ڈال دی । اور ایک دھیمی سی چٹکی بھی لے لی \* اسمیں مدن ۔ بان بول اوتھی ۲ جو سچ پونچھو تو اتنی بھی بہت ہوئی اتنا بھر چلنا اچھا نہیں میرے سرچوت ہی \* اب اوتھہ چلو اور انکو سونے در اور روئیں پڑے روزی \* وہ بات جب تھیلک تھاک ہو چکی تھی ۲ پچھلی پھر سے رانی تو اپنی سہیلیوں کو لیکے جدھر سے آئی تھی اودھر چلی گئی \* اور کنور اودی بھان اپنے گھوڑے کی پیٹھے لگ کر لوگوں سے ملکراپنے گھر پہنچے \* کنور جی کا روپ کبا کھوں کچھہ کہنے میں نہیں آتا । کھانا نہ پینا نہ لگ چلنا کسی سے کچھہ کہنا نہ سنا جس دھیان میں تھے اوسی میں گوئی رہنا گھری گھری کچھہ کچھہ سوچ سوچ سر دھنڈا । ہوتے ہوتے اس بات کا لوگونمیں چرچا پھیل گیا \* کسی کسی نے

matches sought out ? The affair so much desired by the two Rájás has befallen favourably. It was but the union of our hearts that was wanting.”

Madanbán then said : “The thing is done: make an exehange of rings, and let there be a written contraet between yon : then no ground for doubt will remain.” The Kunwár put his ring on the finger of the Rání, and she put hers on his, and gave him a little pineh. On this, Madanbán interposed, saying. “Of a truth, this has gone too far : to go so fast is not good : my life is in danger. You must now get up, and leave this man to sleep, or if he like it, to weep.” When the affair was consummated, at the last watch of the night, the Rání taking her attendants went to the place from which she came.

Kunwar Ude-bhan also mounting his horse and joining his retinue, went home. How shall I describe the state of the Kunwar ? Words are inadequate. He neither ate, nor drank ; he held intereourse with

مہاراج اور مہارانی سے کہا، کچھہ دال میں کالا ہی । وہ کذورا ودی بھاں جن سے تمہارے گھر کا اوجلا ہی ان دنوں کچھہ اوسکے بُرے تیور اور بیدار آنکھیں دکھائی دیتی ہیں । گھر سے باہر تو پانو نہیں دھرتا । گھر والیاں جو کسی دوں سے بھلاتی ہیں تو اور کچھہ نہیں کرتا ایک اونچی سانس لیتا ہی । اور بہت کسی نے چھپرا تو چھپر کہت پر جائے اپنا مونہہ لپیٹ کے آئہ آئہ آنسو پر روتا ہی । یہہ ملتے ہی ما باپ کذور کے پاس دوڑے آئے । گلے لگایا مونہہ چوما پانو پر میٹے کے گر پرے ہاتھ جوڑے اور کہا । جی کی بات ہی سو کہتے کہوں نہیں ؟ کہا دکھہ پڑا । جو پرے پرے کراہتے ہو ؟ راج پات جھکو چاہو دے ڈالو । کہوتم کہا چاہتے ہو، تمہارا جی کہوں نہیں لگتا ؟ بہلا । وہ ہی کہا । جو ہونہیں سکتا ؟ مونہہ سے بولو جی کہولو جو کہنے میں کچھہ سوچکتے ہو ابھی لکھہ بیجیو، جو کچھہ لکھوگے جوں کی تون وہیں کر تمہیں دیجاوینگے । جو تم کہو کنویمیں گر پر و

no one, he neither spoke nor listened, remained immersed in the subject of his thoughts, whatever that was. By degrees, reports of this began to spread among the people. One and another said to his father and mother : "There is some secret grief preying on his mind. That Udebhan, who is the light of your house, now knits his brows, and looks discomposed. He never sets his foot out of doors. If the females of the house try to divert him in any way, he does nothing but heave a deep sigh ; and if any one tease him much, he goes within the curtains of his bed, hides his face, and sheds floods of tears." On hearing this, his father and mother came running up to him and embraced him, kissed him, fell at his feet, and besought him, saying, "What misfortune has befallen you, that you are always lying down and weeping ? Give the royal dignity to whomsoever you please : only say, what you want. Why do you take no interest in any thing ? What is there that cannot be effected ? Speak out, open your heart to me :

تو ہم دونوں ابھی گر پرتے ہیں ۔ جو کہو سرکات ۔ ڈالو تو ابھی سرکات ۔ ڈالنے ہیں ۔ کنوراودی بھان وہ جو بولتے ہی نتھے انہوں نے لکھہ بھیجنے کا آسرا پا کے اتنا بولے । ”اچھا اپ سدھارئے ہاں میں لکھہ بھیجتا ہوں ۔ پر میرے اوس لکھہ بھیجنے کو میرے مونہہ پر کسی ڈھب سے نہ لانا ۔ نہیں تو میں شرمداں گا । اسی لئے مُکھہ ۔ بات ہو کے مینے کچھہ نکھا ۔“ اور یہہ لکھہ بھیجا । ”اب جو میرا جب ناک میں آ گیا اور کسی ڈھب نرہا گیا اور آپ نے مجھے سو سو روپ سے کھولا اور بہت سا ٹولڑا ۔ تب تو لاج چھوڑ کے ہاتھہ جوڑ کے مونہہ کو پیوڑ کے لگھیا کے یہہ لکھتا ہوں ۔ جگہہ میں چاہ کے ہاتھوں کسی کو سُکھہ نہیں ہی ۔ بھلا ۔ وہ کون ہی جسکو دکھہ نہیں ۔ وہ اوس دن جو میں ہر بالی دیکھنے کو گیا تھا । وہاں جو میرے سامنے ایک ہر زی کنوتیاں اوتھائے ہوئے ہو ۔ ای تھی ۔ اوسکے پیچے مینے گھوڑا بگ چھت پھینکا ۔ جب تک اوجلا رہا اوسیکے

what you hesitate to say, send to me in writing. Whatever you write shall be immediately fulfilled to the letter. If you say, ‘ Cast yourselves into a well,’ we will both do so: if you say, ‘ Cut your head off,’ we forthwith will do it.” Ude-bhan, who hitherto spoke not at all, having the prospect of writing opened to him, said this much: “ Good: be pleased to take your departure. I consent to your proposal of writing. But in no way speak before me of what I shall write about: else, I shall be ashamed. On this account I said nothing in your presence.” He wrote as follows: “ Now that my life is ready to depart, and as I must speak out, and that you have examined and proved me in a hundred ways, without shame, with reverence, without disguise, and with entreaty, sorrow and deprecation, I thus write. In this world, no one is secure from the attacks of love. Indeed, who is there without sorrow? That day that I went to look at the verdure of the fields, when there a deer with ears erect held on before me, and I pursued

دُون میں پیغندکا گیا \* جب اندھیرا ہو گیا اور سورج ڈوبا چی میرا  
بہت اُوداں ہوا \* امریاں تاک کے میں اونمیں گیا ، تو اون امریوں کا  
پتا پتا میرے جی کا گاہک ہوا \* وہاں کا یہہ شغالہ ہی کچھہ رنڈیاں  
چھوڑا جھوڑ رہیں تھیں \* اون سب کی سردھری کوئی رانی کیتکی  
مہا راج جگت-پرکاس کی بیٹی ہی اونہوں نے یہہ انگوٹھی اپنی  
میتھے دی اور میرے آنگوٹھی اونہوں نے لی । اور لکھاوت بھی لکھا  
دی \* سو یہہ انگوٹھی اونکی لکھاوت سمیت میرے لکھ ہوئیکے ساتھہ  
پہنچتی ہی । آپ دیکھہ لیجئے । اور جسمیں بیٹے کا جی رہجاے وہ  
کیجئے \* مہاراج اور مہارانی اوس بیٹے کی لکھ ہوئے آنی سے یوں  
لکھتے ہیں \* ہم دونوںے اوس انگوٹھی اور لکھاوت کو اپنے انکھوں سے  
ملا ، اب تم کچھہ کڑھو مت \* رانی کیتکی کے ما باپ تمہاری بات  
ماننے ہیں تو ہمارے سمدھی اور سمدھن ہیں دونو راج ایک جاگہہ  
ہو جائیں گے \* اور جو کچھہ ناہ نوہ کی تھرے کی تو جس ڈول سے

at full gallop. As long as there was light I continued the chase at full speed. When after the setting of the sun, darkness appeared, my heart was oppressed. Seeing some tamarind trees, I went under them. The diversion going on there was that of swings, in which some females were engaged. The leader of them all was a certain Ráni Ketki, the daughter of Mahárája Jagprokás. She gave me this, her own ring, and took mine, and also entered into a contract in writing. Thus do this ring and her contract and mine come before you. Please to look at them, and do that by which your son's life may be preserved."

The Mahárája and Ráni upon the arrival of their son's letter, wrote as follows : "We have both, out of regard, rubbed that ring and that contract with our eyes. Grieve no more. If the parents of Ráni Ketki listen to your suit, they will be our child's father and mother-in-law, and the two rules will become one. And if there should be

بن آویگا ڈھال تلوار کے بل تمہاری دولہن ہم تم سے ملا دینگے \*  
آج سے اوداں مت رہا کرو کہ بیلو کو دو بولو چالو انندیں کرو \* اچھی  
گھری سبھہ مہورت سوچ کے تمہارے سسراں میں کسی بامہن کو  
بھیجتے ہیں جو بات چیت چاہے تھیک کر لاوے \* بامہن جو سبھہ  
گھری دیکھہ کر ہر بڑا ی سے گیا تھا اوس پر بڑی کڑی پڑی \*  
سنتے ہی رانی کیتکی کے باپ نے کہا اونکے ہمارے ناتا نہیں ہونے کا  
اونکے باپ دادے ہمارے باپ دادوں کے آگے سدا ہاتھہ جوڑ کے باتیں  
کرتے تھے اور جو ٹک تیوری چڑھی دیکھتے تھے بہت درتے تھے  
کہا ہوا جواب وہ بڑا گئے اور اونچے پر چڑھا گئے \* جسکے ماتھے ہم بائیں  
آنکھوں تھے سے تیکا لگا دیں وہ مہاراجونکا راجہ ہو جائے \* کسکا مونہہ  
جو بہہ بات ہمارے مونہہ پر لائے \* بامہن نے چل بہن کے کہا اگلے  
بھی اسی بچار میں تھے اور بھری سبھا میں یہی کہتے تھے ہم میں  
اونمیں کچھہ کھونت کی میل تو نہیں ہی । پر کذور کی ہت سے

any denial, then as far as it can be effected by the force of our arms, we will bring you and your bride together. From this day, grieve no more, play, divert and enjoy yourself. Having considered the divisions of time that will be fortunate, we will send a bráhman to the house of your father-in-law, who will no doubt bring the proposal to a successful issue.

A great difficulty befel the bráhman who, having seen an auspicious hour, had gone thither in great haste. On hearing his business the father of Ráni Ketki said : "There can be no alliance between them and us. His ancestors in presence of my own always spoke with hands joined in reverence ; if for an instant they saw a frown, they trembled. What if they have waxed great, and are exalted ? He to whose forehead, I apply the *tíka* even with my left thumb, becomes a rájá of rájás. Who shall dare to make such a proposal to me ?"

The bráhman highly incensed said he also thought of this, and

کچھہ ہماری نہیں چلتی । نہیں تو ایسے اُچھی بات کب ہمارے  
مونہ سے نکلتی ؟ یہہ سنتے ہی مہاراج نے بامہن کے سر پر پھولوں  
کی چھری پہینک ماری اور کہا جو بامہن کے ہتھیا کا دھرکا نہوتا  
تو تجھکو ابھی چکی میں دلوا ڈالتا اوسکو لیجاؤ اور ایک اندر ہیری  
کوئھری میں موند رکھو \* جو اس بامہن پر بیتی سو سب کذور  
اوڈی بھان کے ماباپ نے سنتے ہی لرن کی تھان اپنے تھاٹھہ باڑھ کر  
دلبدال چیسے گھر آتے ہیں چڑھ آیا \* جب دونو مہاراجوں میں لڑائی  
ہونے لگی رانی کیتکی ساون بھادوں کے روپ سے روئے لگی اور  
دونو کے جی پر یہہ آگئی । یہہ کیسی چاہت ہی جسمیں لوہو  
برسنے لگا اور اچھی باتونکو جی ترسنے لگا \* کنور نے چپکے سے یہہ لکھہ  
بھیجتا، ”اب میرا کلیجتا تکرے تکرے ہوا جاتا ہی دونو مہاراجوں کو  
آپسمیں لڑنے دو \* کسی دل سے جو ہو سکے تو تم مجھے اپنے پاس  
بلا لو \* ہم تم دونو ملکے کسی اور دیس کو نکل چلیں جو ہونے ہو

said in a large assembly, “In me and in him there is, I may say, no alloy, subtracting from perfect purity; but I cannot prevail over the waywardness of the Kunwar. Otherwise, so mean a proposal would never have proceeded from me.” On hearing this, the Mahárájá threw his staff adorned with flowers on the head of the bráhman, and said, “If I were not afraid of the consequences of the murder of a bráhman, I would forthwith put you under a millstone. Take him away and confine him in a dark cell.” On hearing of all that had befallen the bráhman, the parents of Udebhan resolved on war, and his father equipping himself advanced like a gathering of clouds.

When the war between the two Rájás commenced, Ráni Ketki began to weep like the rains of July and August, and the same thought entered the minds of both: “What an attachment this is, that causes the shedding of blood, and the heart to long for good tidings, and to long in vain.”

سو ہو \*“ ایک مالی جسکو پہول کلی کر پکارتے تھے اون نے اون  
کنور کی چتھی کسی پہول کی پنکھری میں لپیٹ سپیٹ کے رانی  
کیتکی تک پہونچا دی \* رانی نے اوس چتھی سے آنکھیں اپنی  
ملیں اور مالی کو ایک تھال بھر کے موٹی دئے اور چتھی کی پیٹ پر  
اپنے موٹہ کی پیکسے یہہ لکھا ” ای میرے جی کے گاہک جو تو  
مجھے بوئی بوئی کر چیل کوے کو دے ڈالے تو بھی میری آنکھیں  
چین اور کلیجہ سکھہ ہو دے । پریہہ بات بھاگ چلنے کی اچھی  
نہیں \* ڈول سے بیٹا بیٹی کے باہر ہی । جی تجھسے پیارا نہیں  
ایک تو کہا جو کرور جی جاتے رہیں پر بھائے کی کوئی بات  
ہمیں تو اچھی نہیں \*“ یہہ چتھی پیک بھرے جو کنور تک جا  
پہنچتی ہی وہ کئی ایک سونے کے ہیرے موٹی پکھراج کے  
کھچا کھج بھری ہوئی تھال نچہاور کر کے لٹا دیتا ہی اور چتھی سے  
اوسمی بیکلی چوگنے پچنے ہو جاتی ہی \* اوس چتھی کو اپنے  
گورے ڈنڈ پر باند لیتا ہی \*

The Kunwar secretly despatched the following letter: “ My heart is now breaking. Let the Rájás fight against one another. Do you, by whatever means it can be effected, call me to your side. United, we will go to some other country. What is to happen, let it happen.” A máli’s wife, who was called Phúlkali, took the Kunwar’s letter, concealed in the leaves of a flower, to the Ráni. Ketki rubbed her eyes with that letter and gave her a large dish filled with pearls. Upon the back of the letter, she wrote in the juice of the betel, “ O Master of my heart! If you cut me in pieces and throw my flesh to the kites and crows, even then there will be ease in my eyes and gladness in my heart. But this flight, which you speak of, is not good. It would be contrary to the duties of son and daughter. I love you better than life. Of what consequence is one life, if a myriad of lives be lost? But to fly would in my eyes be unseemly.”

انا جو گی مہندر گر کا کیلاس پہاڑ سے اور ہرن ہرنی کردا النا  
کنود اودی بہان اور اسکی ما باپ کا \*

جگت پرکاس اپنے گرو کو جو کیلاس پہاڑ پر رہتا تھا یوں لکھہ  
بھیجا ہی کچھہ ہماری سہای کیجئے । مہاکنہن ہم بپتا ماروں کو  
پری ہی \* راجہ سورج بہان کو اب یہاں تک باو بھک نے لیا ہی  
جو انہوں نے ہمسے مہاراجونسے ناتے کا ڈول کیا ہی کیلاس پہاڑ  
اکدال چاندی کا ہی \* اوس پر راجہ جگت پرکاس کا گرو مہندر گر  
جسکو اندر لوگ سب کہتے تھے دھیان گیانمیں کوئی نوے لاکھہ  
اتینوں کے ساتھہ ٹھاکر کے بھجن میں دن رات رہا کرتا \* سونا روپا تانیب  
رانگے کا بناتا اور گنٹکا مونہ میں لبکے آوڑتا \* درے رہے اوس کو اور  
باتیں اسیں اس ڈھب کی دھیانمیں تھیں جو کچھہ کہنے اور سند سے  
باہر ہیں \* مینہ سونے روپے کا برسا دیتا اور جس روپ میں چاہتا

When the Kunwar received this letter written in betel-juice, he made a sacrifice of a gold dish filled with abundance of pearls, diamonds and topazes, and left it at discretion. But his uneasiness increased with this letter four and five fold. The letter itself, he bound on his fair arm.

*The coming of Jogi Mohandar Gar from Mount Kailás, and his turning into deer Udebhan and his father and mother.*

Jaggat Prokás thus wrote to his Gurú who lived on Mount Kailás : “ Be pleased to help me. A great hardship has befallen my unfortunate self. Such conceit has taken possession of Rájah Surajbhán that he has planned an alliance with my royal family.”

Mount Kailás is entirely composed of silver. On it, Rájah Juggat Prokás’s Gúru, Mohandar Gar, whom all call Indar, in reflection and contemplation, with some ninety lakhs of pilgrims spent the day and

ہو جاتا سب کچھ اُسکے لگے ایک کھیل تھا اور کانے میں اور بین بھانے میں مہادیوجی چھت سب اُسکے لگے کان پکرتے تھے \* سُرسی جسکو پنڈو کہتے ہیں اون نے بھی اسی سے کچھ کچھ گنگانا سیکھا تھا \* اُسکے سامنے چھہ راگ چھتیس را گنیاں اتھہ پھر روب مدهوں کا سا دھرے ہوئے اُسکے سیوا میں ہاتھہ جوڑے کبڑے رہتے تھے دھل اتیتوں کو بھہ کھکھ پکارتے تھے بھیرونگر بھبھا اس گر ہند ولگر میکھہ ناتھہ کدار ناتھہ دیپک داس جوتی سروپ داس سارنگ روپ اور اتیتیاں اس قہب سے کھلاتی تھیں گوجری اساداری گوری مالسری بلاں \* جب چاہتا تھا ادھر میں سندکاس پر بیٹھہ اورائے پہرتا تھا اور نوے لاکھہ اتیت گئے اپنے مونہہ لئے ہوئے گیروے بسترے پہنے جتھا بکھیر اُسکے ساتھہ ہوتے تھے \* جس گھبڑی راجہ جگت پرکاس کی چھٹی ایک بھگولے بھنپتا ہی جو گی مندر گر ایک چنکھار مارکر

night in the worship of his God. Silver and gold he made out of tin and copper, and on putting a certain concocted ball into his mouth was able to fly in the air. If you have patience, I will tell of other things relating to him, which are beyond comprehension. He could rain down gold and silver, and transform every object as he wished. Before him every thing was as play ; and in performing on the pipe and in singing, all, save Mahádeo, confessed their inferiority to him. Sursi also whom they call Pandoo, had learned the notes from him. In his presence, the six Modes and their thirty-six wives assuming the appearance of slaves, stood reverentially day and night. The names of the Atys or disciples were Bhyrongar, Bhibhasgar, Hindolgar, Mekhnáth, Kedárnáth, Dipak Dás, Joti Sarup Dás, Sárung Rúp ; and the female disciples were named after this fashion ; Gújrí, Asáwari, Gauri, Málszé, Biláwal. When he chose, he was wafted in the space between heaven and earth, seated on his throne, and ninety lakhs of the fakeers, who were his disciples, each putting a prepared

دل بادلوں کو تھلکا دیتا ہی \* پکھنڈیر رتھہ بہبوت اپنے مونہہ کو مل کچھہ کچھہ پڑھت کرتا ہوا باوے گھوڑے کی پیٹ پر لاگا \* اور سب اتیت مرگ چھالوں پر بیٹھ ہوئے گئے مونہہ میں لئے ہوئے بول اونچے گورکھہ جاگا \* ایک آنکھہ کی جھپک میں وہاں آن پہنچتا ہی جہاں دونوں مہاراجوں میں لڑائی ہو رہی تھی \* پہلے تو ایک کاٹی آندهی آئی پھر اولے برسے پھر اک آندهی آئی کسیکو اپنی سدہ نرہی ہاتھی گھوڑے اور جتنے لوگ اور بھیڑ بہار راجہ سورج بہان کی تھی کچھہ نہ سمجھا گیا کہ ہرگئے اونہیں کون اُنہا لیگیا \* اور راجہ جگت پر کاس کے لوگوں پر اور رانی کینکی جی کے لوگوں پر کیوڑے کی بوندوں کی نہیں نہیں پھارسی پڑنے لگی \* جب یہ سب کچھہ ہو چکا تو گرو نے اپنے اتیتوں سے کہہ دیا اودی بہان سورج بہان لچھمی پاش ان تینوں کو ہون ہرنی بنائے کسی بن میں چھوڑ دو اور جوانک ساتھی ہوں اون سبھوں کو توز پڑھوڑ دو \* جیسا کچھہ گرو جی نے کہا

ball in his mouth, wearing raiment of the colour of ochre, with matted dishevelled locks, accompanied him.

When the letter of Rájah Jaggat Prokás was delivered by the hands of a flying messenger, Jogi Mohandar Gar raised a scream, which made his army tremble.

Having smeared his face with the ashes of cow-dung and muttered a spell, he mounted a horse of the air. And all his disciples being seated on the skins of antelopes, and having taken the charmed balls in their mouths, awoke Gúrakh by their shouting. In the twinkling of an eye, they arrived at the place where the two Rájahs were contending.

First, there came a dark storm, then a fall of hail, then again, a dark storm, so that no one retained his consciousness. As to the elephants, the horses, the people, the armament, which were of Rájah Surajbhán, it was not understood where they had gone, or who had

چھت پت و وہیں کیا \* پت کا مارا کنور اودی بہان جی اور اوسکا  
باپ مہاراجہ سورج بہان جی اور اسکی ما مہارانی لچھمی پاس ہرن  
ہر نی بی بی کے ہری گہاں کئی برس تک چُکتے رہے \* اور  
اوہ بہیر بہر کے کچھہ تہل بیڑا نملا جو کدھر گئے اور کھاں \* یہاں رہنے دو

carried them off. But upon the people of Rájah Jaggat Prokás and of Ráni Ketki it rained perfume in fine drops.

When all this was over, the Gurú said to his disciples, "Change these three, Udebhán, Surajbhán and Lutchmibás into deer, and let them loose in some forest; their companions, tear in pieces. As the Gurú said, it was forthwith done. The Kunwar and his father and mother, having become deer, remained picking up the greenest grass for many years. And of their armament no abiding place, or hope remained; no account of where they had gone, or where they were staying.

Here let this part of the narration be suspended awhile.

(To be continued.)



No.	Genus.	Species.	Native Names.	Remarks.
	RANUNCULACEÆ.			
1	Ranunculus.	Sceleratus.	..	Abundant in streams, &c.
2	Delphinium.	Ajacis.	..	Gardens.
	ANNONACEÆ.			
3	Annona.	Squamosa.	Sitaphal.	Gardens bearing very good fruit, apparently wild on the hills of Kallinjur and Murfa in parts, but not generally in the jungle.
	MAGNOLIACEÆ.			
4	Michelia.	Champaca.	Champa.	Introduced.
	MENISPERMACEÆ.			
5	Cocculus.	Villosus.	Guncha.	Very abundant. Rocks in Kaliangurh Perganna, sending down immensely long roots from above.
		Cordifolius.		
		..		
		Convolvulaceus.	..	Not common.
	Cissampilos.			
	NYMPHÆACEÆ.			
	Nymphaea.	Pubescens.		Rare.
	Nelumbium.	Speciosum.		
	PAPAVERACEÆ.			
10	Argemone.	Mexicana.	Lí.	Abundant.
	Papaver.	Album.	Post.	Cultivated.
	Fumaria.	Parviflora.	..	Corn fields.
	..	Crucifera.		
	Cochlearia.	Alyssoides.		Mud of rivers, &c.
	Lepidium.	Sativum.	..	Cultivated.

		Cultivated.
15	<i>Eruca</i> .	Láhi.
	<i>Brassica</i> .	Kobi.
	<i>Sinapis</i> .	Sarsou.
	Dichotoma?	Túria.
	Glauca?	Rái.
	..	Múli.
20	<i>Raphanus</i> .	Oblongifolia.
		Roxburghii.
	<i>CAPPARIDÆ</i> .	Streptocarpus.
		Crataeva.
		Capparis.
		..
25	<i>Polanisia</i> .	..
		..
		Gynandropsis.
		FLACOURTIACEÆ.
		Flacourta.
		VIOLARIEÆ.
		Jonidium.
	<i>POLYGALACEÆ</i> .	Polygala.
		..
30	<i>ELATINACEÆ</i> .	Elatine (Bergia.)
		CARYOPHYLLEÆ.
		Mollugo.
		Polycarpæa.
35	Hapalosia.	Læflingii.
		LINEÆ.

No.	Genus.	Species.	Native Names.	Remarks.
	Linum.	Usitatissimum.	Bijri.	Cultivated.
	MALVACEÆ.			
	Malva.	Borbonica.	..	A garden at Banda.
	Althæa.	Ludwigii.	..	Dry ponds. This is my Malva Malvensis
				J. A. S. 1838.
40	Sida.	Alba.	..	Common.
		Alnifolia.	..	Ditto.
		Cordifolia.	..	Ditto.
		Humilis.	..	Ditto.
		Indicum.	..	Ditto.
		Asiaticum.	..	Ditto.
		Ramosum.	..	Garden.
		Polyandrum.	..	Abharkan P. Kaliangurh rocks.
		Lobata.	..	Rocky hills.
	Lagunæa.	Rosa sinensis.	..	Gardens.
	Hibiscus.	Panduriformis.	..	Corn fields.
50		Cannabinus.	..	Cultivated.
		Vitifolius.	..	Hills.
		Truncatus.	..	Ditto.
		N. S. ?	..	Differs from vitifolius in having cuspidate capsules.
54			..	Sihanda rocks, rare. Mánjáwén—flowers not seen.
				With white var. granite hills.
55	Serræa ?	Ditto.	..	Ibid.
	Bombicella.	Hirta.	..	
		Parviflora.	..	

Abelmoschus.	Esculentus.	Cultivated.
	Ficulneus.	Not uncommon.
	Cancellatus.	Planted.
	Odorata.	Every hill.
	Herbaceum.	Hills conspicuous with its white, generally leafless, branches.
BOMBACE.E.	Heptaphylla.	Waste ground and fields.
	Isora.	Hill sides.
Bombax.	Urens.	Marsches.
		Field.
Helicteres.	Corchorifolia.	Ditto.
	Waltheria.	Ditto.
Sterculia.	Indica.	Ditto.
	Phæncea.	Ditto.
60 Pavonia.	Acutangularis.	Edges of ponds, &c.
	Trilocularis.	Common.
Gossypium.	Olorius.	Barren places.
		Rasawra jungle.
65 Riedleia.	Tridens.	Karthal Hill.
		Ibid.—berries a very pleasant acid.
Waltheria.	Capsularis.	Ibid.
	Fascicularis.	Cultivated and wild in hills.
Pentapetis.	Angulata.	Table-land hills.
	Rotundifolia.	
TILIACE.E.	Polygramma.	
	Columnaris.	
Corchorus.	Rothii, W. A.	
	Tiliaefolia.	
70	Asiatica.	
Triumfetta.	Grewia.	Gabdi.
75 Grewia.		Gossypium.
80 CISTINE.E. (?)		Cochleosperum.

## Catalogue of plants found in the Banda district, 1847—40.

No.	Genus.	Species.	Native Names.	Remarks.
	AURANTIACE.E.			
	Feronia.	Elephantum,	Kaith.	Planted and apparently wild.
	(Egle.	Marmelos.	Bel.	Ditto ditto.
85	Citrus.	Medica.		Gardens.
	..	Decumana.	..	Ditto.
	..	Limetta.	..	Ditto.
	..	Bergamia.	..	Ditto.
	..	Aurantium.	..	Ditto.
	MALPHIGIACE.E.			
	Hiptage.	Madablot.	..	Ditto.
	Aspidopteris.	Nutans.	..	Jungles.
	SAPINDACE.E.			
	Cardiospermum.	Helicacaburn.	..	Common.
	Sapindus.	Emarginatus.	Ritha.	Planted, rare.
	MELIACE.E.		Bakain.	Very rare.
	Melia.		Nim.	Planted, and apparently wild, bird sown?
	Azadirachta.			
	AMPELID.E.			
95	Vitis.	Erioclada.	..	Rocks.
	..	Indica.	..	Ditto.
	..	Carnosa.	..	Ditto and bushy places.
	OXALIDE.E.			
	Oxalis,	Sensitiva.	..	Marshy soil.

100	Averrhoa.	Corniculata.	Abundant.
	Carambola.	..	Garden.
101	BALSAMINÆ.	Hortensis.	Ditto.
	Impatiens.	..	
102	ZYGOPHYLLACEÆ.	Tribulus.	Common
	Balanites.	Lanuginosus.	Very abundant.
103	XANTHOXYLLACEÆ.	Egyptica.	
	Allanthus.	Excelsa.	Rare.
104	CELASTRINÆ.	Asiaticus.	On kankar soil.
	Celastrus.	Roxburghii.	Kaliangurh jungles.
105	ELAEODENDRON.	Hortensis.	Cultivated.
	RHAMNÆ.	Jujuba.	Common.
106	Zizyphus.	Nummularifolia.	Abundant.
	..	Amplia, W. A.	Common.
107	VITILAGO.	Xylopyrum.	Hills.
	Mangifera.	Madraspatana.	Used as a cure for itch.
108	ODINA WODIER.	Indica.	Cultivated.
	BUCHANANIA.	Wodier.	“ Patha” or highlands.
109	SEMICARPUS.	Latifolia.	Ibid.
	BOSWELLIA.	Anacardium.	Ditto.
110	Garuga.	Glabra.	Ditto.
	MORINGACEÆ.	Pinuata.	Planted at Banda—wild in Kaliangurh.
111	LEGUMINOSÆ.	Pterygosperma.	Cultivated.
	HEYLANDIA.	Latebrosa.	Rare.

## Catalogue of plants found in the Banda district, 1847—49.

No.	Genus.	Species.	Native Names.	Remarks.
	<i>Crotalaria.</i>	<i>Mysorensis.</i>	..	Rocks. Cultivated.
125	<i>Juncea.</i>	..	..	Rocky banks of Ken : not common.
	<i>Retusa.</i>	..	..	Gardens.
	<i>Sericæa.</i>	..	..	Granite rocks (Patraha.)
	<i>Hirsuta.</i>	..	..	Abundant, a favorite food of camels.
	<i>Luxurians.</i>	<i>Gulali.</i>	..	Kumvâra fields near Banda.
	<i>Trifoliata.</i>	..	..	Black soil, common.
	<i>Corylifolia.</i>	..	..	Bed of Ken—Ramgurh.
	<i>Lupulina.</i>	..	..	Ibid.
	<i>Medicago.</i>	..	..	Ditto.
130	<i>Melilotus.</i>	..	..	Cultivated.
	<i>Trigonella.</i>	..	..	Gardens.
			..	Abundant.
			..	Ditto.
	<i>Clitoria.</i>	<i>Methi.</i>	..	Ditto.
135	<i>Indigofera.</i>	..	..	Black soil—corn field.
			..	Baragurh ruins.
			..	Cultivated.
			..	Black soil.
140			..	Common—among rocks.
			..	..



No.	Genus.	Species.	Native Names.	Remarks.
	..	<i>Pupicola</i> , N. S.	..	Rocks—Sainpur.
	..	<i>Hamosus</i> , N. S.	..	Kallinjer.
	Cicer.	<i>Arietinum.</i>	Rahela.	Cultivated.
175	<i>Ervum.</i>	<i>Lens.</i>	Masúr.	Ditto.
	..	<i>Hirsutum.</i>	Masuri.	Corn field.
	<i>Lathyrus.</i>	<i>Sativus.</i>	..	Cultivated.
	..	<i>Acutangulus.</i>	..	Sandy corn field.
		<i>Aplaca.</i>	..	Moist land.
		<i>Sativum.</i>	..	Cultivated.
		<i>Angustifolia.</i>	..	Moist grassy places—banks of streams.
180	<i>Pisum.</i>	<i>Sissu.</i>	Slisham.	Planted. Common.
	<i>Vicia.</i>	<i>Angustifolia.</i>	..	Raipurwa, P. Firdhan.
	<i>Dalbergia.</i>	<i>Robusta?</i> <i>An.</i>	..	
		<i>Paniculata?</i>	..	
		<i>N. S.?</i>	..	Rusoun.
		<i>Ditto.</i>	..	Kaliangurh.
185	..	<i>Volubilis.</i>	..	Bargah—scandent.
		<i>Dujeimensis.</i>	..	Patha hills abundant—named on authority of
			Šaman.	Saharunpoor Bot. garden.
			..	Planted—rare.
			..	Common.
			..	Bargah jungles.
			..	Granite rocks—Karthal.
190	<i>Pongamia</i>	..	..	Common.
	<i>Butea.</i>	..	..	
			..	
	<i>Erythrina.</i>	..	..	
	<i>Abrus.</i>	..	..	

Galactia.	..	Bushy places.
Rhynchosia.	..	Common.
195 Cantharospermum.	..	Common.
Carpogon.	..	Common.
Albiens.	..	Common.
Pruriens?	Konch.	Common.
Niveus? an Sativus? Kamách.	Konch.	Common.
new Sp. (?)	Urud.	Common.
Vulgaris.	Moth.	Common.
Roxburghii.	..	Common.
Aconitifolius.	..	Common.
Sp.?	Oh, hihim.	Common.
Trilobus.	..	Common.
Vulgaris.	Lúbia.	Common.
Lubia.	..	Common.
Tomentosus.	..	Common.
Gladiata.	Bar sem.	Common.
Flavus.	Arhar.	Common.
Roxburghii.	..	Common.
Rubicaulis.	..	Common.
Triquetus.	Ohuí-múi.	Common.
Cinerea.	..	Common.
Spicigera.	Dakhini Babul.	Common.
Dulcis.	..	Common.
200		
Lablab.	Rám Babul.	Common.
Dolichos.	Khyr?	Common.
205		
Canavalia.	Catechu.	Common.
Cajanus.	Catechuoides?	Common.
Flemingia.	Leuophlæa.	Common.
210 Mimosa.	Arabica.	Common.
Desmanthus.	..	Common.
Dichrostachys.	..	Common.
Prosopis.	..	Common.
Inga.	..	Common.
215		
Vachellia.	Farnesiana.	Common.
Acacia.	Catechu.	Common.
216		
	Catechuoides?	Common.
	Leuophlæa.	Common.
	Arabica.	Common.

Garden at Banda.	Gardens.
	Fields, cultivated.
	Ditto.
	Fields at Patraha.
	Ditto.
	Black soil.
	Gardens.
	Fields.
	Bushy places.
	..
	Much cultivated.
	Hedysarum bracteata of Roxb.
	Brisput Kund.
	Not rare.
	Black soil.
	..
	Rare.
	One tree, M. Durgapúr—P. Schonden from Deccan seed.
	Gardens.
	Patha jungles, abundant.
	A single bush near Banda.
	Not common. Sweet-scented.
	Abundant.



Arjuna.	Khawa.	Ibid—and water hills—rare in plains.
Anagripus.	Khurdhawa.	Patha—rare in plains.
..	..	Granite rocks.
GRANATE.E.		
Punica.	Anar.	Gardens.
ONAGRARIE.		
245 Jussiaea.	Exaltata.	Rare muddy banks of Ken.
Ludwigia.	Parviflora.	Ibid.
Trapa.	Bispinosa.	Rare—Gurîh pond.
LYTHRARE.		
Lagerstræmia.	Parviflora.	Sandstone hills—granite, rarer.
Grislea.	Tomentosa.	Abundant throughout.
250 Lawsonia.	Inermis.	Gardens.
Ammannia.	Indica.	Wet places.
..	Glaucia.	Ditto.
Ameletia.	Vesicatoria.	Ditto.
..	Rotundifolia.	Banks of streams.
..	Tenuis.	Rocky streams—rare in clay.
255		
ALANGIACE.E.	Decapetalum.	Not rare.
Alangium.		Gardens.
MYRTACE.E.		Not common.
Psidium.	Pyrifera.	One tree near Banda.
Eugenia.	Jambolana.	Abundant in
..	Angustifolium.	and other rivers.
260		Gardens.
Myrtus.	Jáman.	
TAMARISCINE.E.	Communis.	
Trichaurus.	Ericoides.	
		Ken river—Ramgarh.

No.	Genus.	Species.	Native Names.	Remarks.
	CUCURBITACE.E. Trichosanthes.	Anguina. Palmata. Cucumorina. Charantia. Dioeca. Indica. Acutangula. Pentandra. Bandaol. Madraspatanus, Roxb. Utilissimus. Sativus. Melo. Cetrullus. Pseudo-colocynththis.	Gardens. Rocks. Bushy places. Gardens. Bushy and rocky places. Hedges, &c. Gardens. Ib. Black soil. Abundant. Gardens. Ditto. Ditto and of Ken. Ib. Sands of Jumna. Cultivated. Most common. Bushy places. Ib,—not common. Cultivated.	
265	Momordica.	Karela.	..	
	Coccinia. Luffa.	..		
270	Cucumis.	..	Kakri. Kira. Kharbuz. Indrayan. Gol kadu. Biläri.	
275	..	..	Tarbus.	
	Benincasa. Bryonia.	..	..	
280	Lagenaria.	..	Kadu.	Meridiana. Portulaca.

Oleracea.	..	Cultivated.
Pentandra.	..	Common.
SAXIFRAGEÆ.	..	Wet places—banks of Ken.
Vahlia.	..	Rare (near Baberū.)
UMBELLIFERÆ.	..	Gardens.
Cnidium.	..	Ditto.
Apium.	..	Ditto.
Petroselinum.	..	Ditto.
Daucus.	..	Ditto.
290 Anethum.	..	Ditto.
Ptychotis.	..	Ditto.
Coriandrum.	..	Ditto.
LORANTHACEÆ.	..	Ditto.
Loranthus.	..	Patha.
Viscum.	..	On Zizophus, Patha—(Gonda hill.)
RUBIACEÆ.	..	Patha.
295 Hephogyne.	..	Jungles—towards Patha.
Nauclea.	..	Ibid.
Randia.	..	Common in jungles.
	..	Rare in open country—also at Lauri.
	..	Jungle, Kaliangurh near Nihî.
	..	Patha.
	..	Very abundant.
	..	Cultivated.
	..	Gardens.
	..	Common.
	..	Rocks.
Gardenia.	..	..
Hedyotis.	..	..
Morinda,	..	..
Ixora.	..	..
Spermacoce.	..	..
Borrera.	..	..
COMPOSITE	VIMO-	..
NIACEÆ.	..	..

## Catalogue of plants found in the Banda district, 1847—49.

No.	Genus.	Species.	Native Names.	Remarks.
	Vimonia.	Cinerea. Abbreviata. Aspera. Divergens. Scaber.	.. .. .. .. ..	Two Var.—very common. Water-fall at Abharkan. Ditto at Gurh Rampur. Groves.
310	Elephantopus.			Gurh Rampur.
	EUPATORI.E.			
	Adenostemnea.	N. S. Angustifolia.	..	
	ASTER.E.	Asteroides, Roxb.	..	Banda—see note.
	Erigeron.	Hirtus.	..	Banks of Ken.
	Sphaeranthus.	Lyrata.	..	Moist places, Ibid—on wet rocks Kallinger—
	Cyathocline.			Var. Fl. white.
315	Grangea.	Egyptiaca.	..	Ibid.
		Madraspatana.	..	
	Blumea.	Amplexens, DC?	..	Marshy soil.
		Aurita, DC?	..	Ibid.
320		Bovina, Ham?	..	Ditto.
		Commersonii?	..	Moist ground—banks of Cane.
		N. S.? Fontinalis.	..	Ibid.
		Seneciooides.	..	Wet rocks (large)—small or dry rocks.
		Foliolosa?	..	Moist banks of Ken.
		Saxicola.	..	Dry rocks—Karthal.
325	Pulicaria.	(2 N. S.)	..	Sands of Jumna.
	Francuria.	Crispa.	..	Rocks and dry ground.
	Vicoa.	Indica.	..	

330	Siegesbrekia.	Cæsulia.	Axillaris.	{ Wet places.
		Eclipta.	Prostrata.	
		Blainvillia.	Latifolia.	
		Orientalis.	Orientalis.	
335	SCORECIONIDÆ.	Xanthium.	Indicum.	Bed of Ken—Ram garh.
		Selerocarpus.	Africanus.	Rocky, Banda.
		Bidens.	Wallichii.	Ibid.
		Glossogyne.	Pinnatifida.	Dry ground.
		Glossocardia.	Boswellia.	Ibid.
		Taygetes.	Patula.	Gardens passim.
			Erecta.	..
			Indicum.	Not rare.
			Scoparia.	Waste ground and fallow.
			Minuta.	Moist places.
340	Myriogynæ.		Indica.	Not rare.
			Hardwarica.	Ditto.
			Sonchifolia.	Ditto.
			Echinata.	Kallinger and elsewhere.
			Indica.	Black soil.
			Divaricatus.	Passim.
			Wallichii.	Sandy fields near Ken.
			Endura.	Cultivated.
			Sativa. (?)	Ditto.
			Altissima ?	Rocks and dry banks.
350	CYNAREÆ.	spec ?	an nov.	..
		Asplenifolius.		Passim.
	Microrhynchus.			

## Catalogue of plants found in the Banda district, 1847—49.

No.	Genus.	Species.	Native Names.	Remarks.
	CAMPANULACE.E.			
	Campanula.	Cana.	"	Rocks.
	Wahlenbergia.	Delicens.	"	Fields.
	PRIMULACE.E.			
	Androsace.	Rotundifolia.	"	
355	MYRSINACE.E.			
	Ardisia.	Humilis.	"	Corn fields.
	EBENACE.E.	Embryopteros.	Kusi.	Banks of Baghin and Pysani.
		Diospyros.	Makurtendee.	
			Tendú.	Banghar table-land.
	SAPOTE.E.			Dells in the cliff of sandstone.
	Bassia.	Melanoxylon.		Abundant—table-land and sand below.
360	Mimusops.	Latifolia.	Mahwa.	
		Elengi.	Mulsari.	
		Indica, DC.	Khirni.	Abundant, wild and cultivated.
	JASMINE.E.			Gardens.
	Nyctanthes.	Arbor tristis.	Harsinghar or Saher-wa.	Wild on rocks at all the waterfalls.
	Jasminum.	Zambac.	Bel.	Cultivated and wild—abundant—some hills quite covered with it as at Pangra.
		Angustifolium.	Inwari.	Gardens.
365		Odoratissimum.	Ditto.	Ditto.
		Grandiflorum.	Chambel.	Ditto.

APOCYNEÆ.	<i>Corundas.</i>	Karaunda.	Gardens.
	<i>Diffusa.</i>	Wild, abundant.	
	<i>Nerifolia.</i>	Gardens.	
	<i>Coronaria.</i>	Ditto.	
	<i>Acuminata.</i>	Ditto.	
	<i>Pusilla.</i>	Corn fields.	
	<i>Fruticosus.</i>	Rocky jungles.	
	<i>Dichotoma.</i>	Ditto.	
	<i>Pubescens.</i>	Ditto.	
	<i>Rothii.</i>	Ditto.	
ASCLEPIADIEÆ.	<i>Odorum.</i>	Gardens—wild in rocky streams.	
	<i>Grandiflora.</i>	Gardens.	
	<i>Cryptostegia.</i>	Near Gulrampur.	
	<i>Hemidesmus?</i>	Abundant, hedges, &c.	
	<i>Extensa.</i>	Abundant.	
	<i>Hamiltonii, W. A. or Madár-ák.</i>		
	<i>Proceria, DC.</i>		
	<i>Gigantea.</i>	Gardens, rare.	
	<i>Melicida.</i>	Rocky hills, abundant.	
	<i>Pallida.</i>	Ditto.	
380	<i>Dæmia.</i>	Abundant—rocks Sf. and Gr.	
	<i>Calotropis.</i>	Kartal hill.	
	<i>?</i>	Ditto.	
	<i>Gymnema.</i>	Banks of Cam—Loretha.	
	<i>Pergularia.</i>	Reesaware jungle.	
	<i>?</i>	Arid bank of Jumna.	
	<i>Marsdenia.</i>	Sf.—Kuliangarh jungles.	
	<i>?</i>	Bushy places.	
	<i>Tuberosa.</i>	Kaswattia.	
	<i>Ceropogia.</i>		
385	<i>?</i>		
390	<i>?</i>		

## Catalogue of plants found in the Banda district, 1847—49.

No.	Genus.	Species.	Native Names.	Remarks.
395	GENTIANEÆ. Canscora.	Diffusa. Decussata. Hysso pifolia. Pusilla.	.. .. .. ..	Kallinjer, &c. Ditto. Not uncommon. Rocks.
	Slevogtia.	Sp. Sulcatum ?	..	Moist ground—Rasin, &c.
	Pladera.	Kleinianum.	..	..
	Exaceum.			
	Limnanthemum.			
400	BIGNONIACEÆ.	Multijuga. Sp.	.. ..	Jungles. Kuliangurh, &c. barren hills.
	Pajanellia.	Suaveolens.	..	Rare—(near C.)
	Spathodea.	Undulata.	..	P. Chibu—dwarfish.
		Hortensis.	..	Gardens.
	Stereospermum.			
	Tecoma.			
	Millingtonia.			
	SESAMEÆ.			
	Martynia.	Biflora.	..	Run wild from gardens.
	Sesamum.	Oriente.	Til.	Cultivated.
	Pedalium.	Murex.	Gukhrú.	Gardens.
405	CONVOLVULACEÆ.			
	Evolvulus.			
	Convolvulus.			
410				

415	Pilosae.	Jungles.
	Obscurus.	Hedges, &c.
	Sessiliflora.	Corn fields.
	Reptans.	Ponds, &c.
	Renifolia.	Marshy ground (black soil.)
	Sepiaria.	Hedges, &c.
	Pestigridis.	Corn fields.
	Pedata.	Gardens.
	Nel.	Ditto.
	Hispida.	Ditto.
420	Vulgaris.	Ditto.
	Phœnica.	Ditto.
	Edulis.	Ditto.
	Pentaphyllus.	Hedges, &c.
	Calycina.	Near Banda.
	Muriapis.	Hedges.
	Sp?	Near Lonthe.
	Hypocraterimorpha.	Near Banda—rare.
	Paniculata.	Kuliangarh.
	Reflexa.	Common, especially on Adhatoda.
425	Quamoclit.	Gardens.
	Batatas.	Chibiu-ravines.
	Aniscea.	Beds of rivers, &c. Ken.
	Calonyction.	Common—barren ravines, &c.
	Rivea.	Near Budousa.
	430	Black soil, common.
	Porana.	Cultivated ground—very common.
	Cuscuta.	
	CORDIE.E.	
	Cordia.	
435	HELIOTROPIE.E.	
	Ehretia.	
	Rhabdia.	
	435	
	Heliotropium.	
	Supinum.	
	Coromandelianum?	

No.	Genus.	Species.	Native Names.	Remarks.
440	<b>BORAGIÆ.</b> Trichodesma.	Indicum. Zeylanicum. Hirsutum ? Inæquale. Tenellum.	Abundant. Rocky hills. Karthal. Banda. Banks of Ken--Banda.	
	<b>HYDROLEACEÆ.</b> Hydrolea.	Zeylanica.	Wet places.	
445	<b>SCROPHULARIÆ.</b> Celsia.	Coromandeliana. Ramosissima. Glandulosa.	Banks of Ken. Rocks, &c. Black soil.	
	Linaria.	Viscosa.	Ditto.	
	Sutera.	Urticifolia.	Rocks.	
	Hemodia.	Monnier.	Banks of Ken.	
	Lindenbergia.	Pariflora.	Ib.	
	Herpestes.	Brachiata.	Shady places.	
	Hysanthes.	Delphinifolia.	Black soil.	
	Bonnaya.	Euphrasioides.	Corn fields.	
	Sopubia.	Hispida.	Rocks.	
	Striga.	Roxburghii.	Rocky-pools.	
455	Bucknara.	Limnophila.	Banks of streams.	
	Buddleia.	Neemda.	..	

OROBANCHE.E.	Indica.	Corn fields.
	Philipaea.	..
	SOLANE.E.	Cultivated.
	Datura.	Common rubble, &c.
	460 Physalis.	Rocks.
	Metel.	Gardens.
	Somniferum.	Cultivated.
	Angulatum.	Ditto.
	Peruvianum.	Rocky ground.
	Putescens.	Passim.
465	Melongena.	Fields, &c.
	Indicum.	Kuliangarh jungles, &c.
	Jacquini.	Gravelly soil, Banda.
	Incertum.	Moist banks of nullahs.
	..	Lauri fort.
	..	Ditches.
	..	Banks of streams—especially rocky.
	..	Kallinger.
	..	Shady places.
	Verbascifolium.	Buragahr fort.
470	ACANTHACE.E.	Rocks.
	Elytraria.	Dry waste ground.
	Tomentosa.	Rocky and raviny places.
	Nelsonia.	Rocks at Rasin, wild—gardens.
	Ebermaiera.	Ditches, &c.
	Hemiaelphis.	Rocks.
	Physichilus.	Ravines, &c. passim.
	Petalidium.	..
	Dipteracanthus.	..
	..	..
475	Hemigraphis.	..
	Ruellia.	..
	Barleria.	..
	..	..
	Asteracanthus.	..
	Lepidagathis.	..
	..	..
	..	..
	..	..
	Cristata.	..
480	Tomentosa.	..
	Pedicellata.	..
	Polysperma.	..
	Serpulum.	..
	Barleroides.	..
	Prostratus.	..
	Patulus.	..
	Latebrosa.	..
	..	..
	Hirta.	..
485	Ciliata.	..
	Priotitis.	..
	Longifolius.	..
	Ustulata.	..
	Cristata.	..
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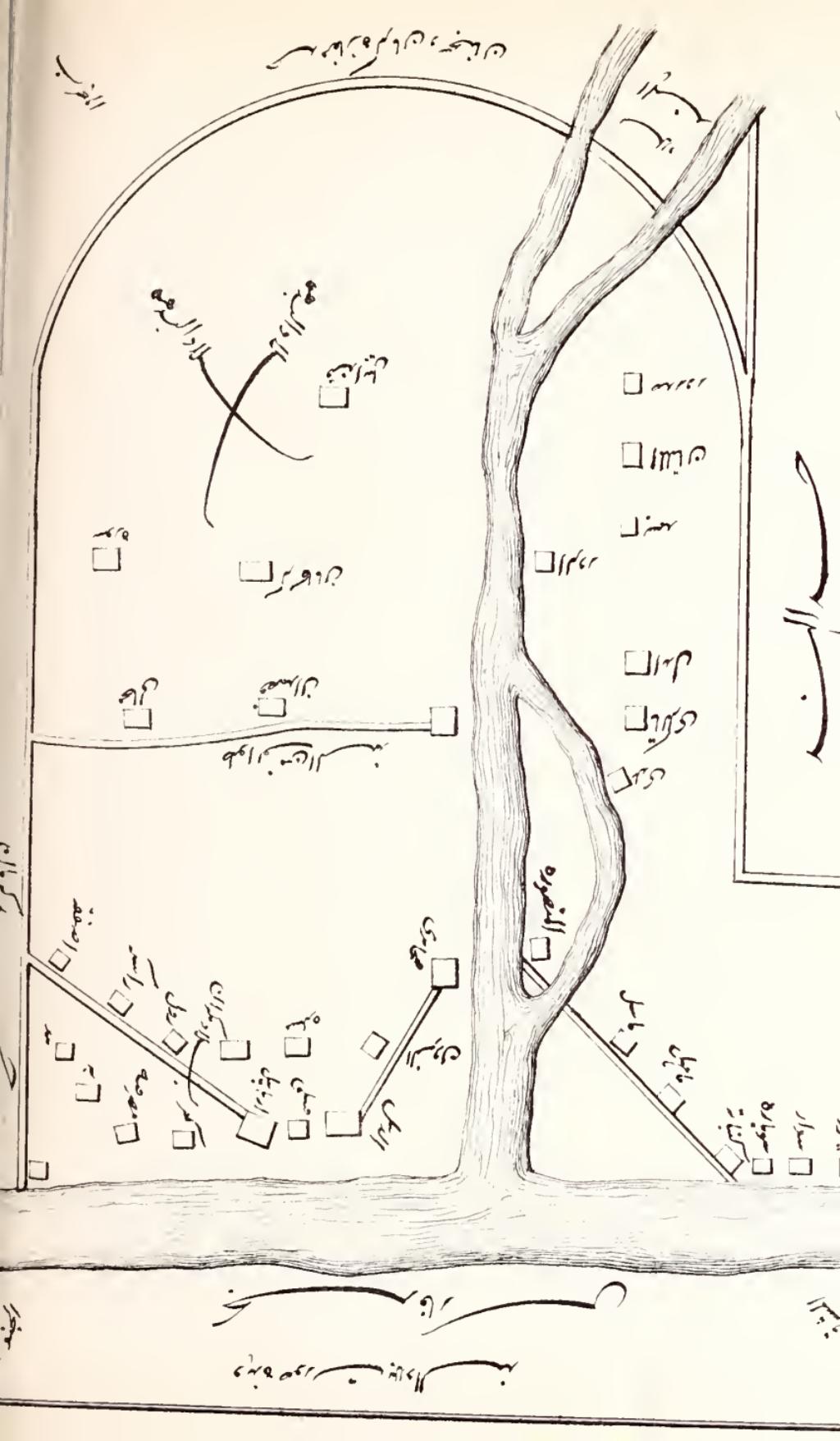
## Catalogue of plants found in the Banda district, 1847—49.

No.	Genus.	Species.	Native Names.	Remarks.
485	<i>Blepharis.</i>	<i>Molluginifolia.</i> <i>Boerhaavifolia.</i> <i>Thrysiflorus.</i> <i>Rotundifolia.</i> <i>Procumbens.</i> <i>Peploides.</i>	.. .. .. .. .. ..	Gravelly soil, Banda. Rocks—very luxuriant. Kuliangarh jungles. Grass lands. Rocky places. Fields. Ditto. Passim. Rocky hills. Grassy places. Rocks, &c. much larger than the usual form. Passim, fields. Banks, &c. Rocky places. Ditto.
490	<i>Adhatoda.</i> <i>Eranthemum.</i> <i>Rungia.</i>	<i>Quinquangularis.</i> <i>Vasica.</i> <i>Montanum.</i> <i>Repens.</i> <i>Parviflora.</i> <i>Bicalyculata.</i> <i>Cardiocarpa.</i> <i>Paniculata.</i> <i>Ahioides.</i>	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	Moist ground—abundant. Ravines. Ravines, &c. Gardens. Ravines, &c. Gardens—3 varieties.
495	<i>Pinstrophe.</i> <i>Dicliptera.</i> <i>Andrographis.</i>	.. .. ..		
500	<i>VERBENACEÆ.</i> <i>Lippia.</i> <i>Lantana.</i> <i>Clerodendrum.</i> <i>Gmelina.</i> <i>Vièx.</i> <i>LABIATE.</i> <i>Ocymum.</i>	<i>Nodiflora.</i> <i>Alba.</i> <i>Phlomoïdes.</i> <i>Parvifolia.</i> <i>Bicolor.</i> <i>Basilicum.</i>	.. .. .. .. .. ..	

505	<i>Orthosiphon</i> .	<i>Sanctum.</i>	Cultivated.
	<i>Pallidus.</i>		Waste ground—rare.
	<i>Carnosus.</i>		Rocks.
	<i>Oppositifolia.</i>		Gardens.
	<i>Pumila.</i>		Gurhampur—rocky glen.
	<i>Plebeia.</i>		Sands of Jumna.
	<i>Nepeta.</i>		Passim.
	<i>Buderalis.</i>		Banks of Ken.
	<i>Clinopodoïdes.</i>		Kallinger—Mhow.
	<i>Ovata.</i>		Banks of Ken.
510	<i>Auisomeles.</i>		Waste ground.
	<i>Leonotis.</i>		Gardens.
	<i>Leucas.</i>		Rocky ground.
	<i>Aspera.</i>		Rocks, &c.
	<i>Mollissimum?</i>		Fields.
	<i>Zeylanica.</i>		Banda—rock.
	<i>Pongatium.</i>		
	<i>MONOCHLAMYDEÆ.</i>		
	<i>Pharnaceoides.</i>		
	<i>Chitáwar.</i>		
515	<i>Plumbagineæ.</i>		Common.
	<i>Plumbago.</i>		
	<i>Sphenocleaceæ.</i>		Marshes.
	<i>Sphenoclea.</i>		
	<i>Pongatium.</i>		
	<i>MONOCHLAMYDEÆ.</i>		
	<i>Pharnaceoides.</i>		
	<i>Gisekia.</i>		
	<i>SALSOLACEÆ.</i>		
	<i>Beta.</i>		
520	<i>Phytolaccaceæ.</i>		Sandy ground.
	<i>Vulgaris.</i>		Gardens (European).
	<i>Orientalis.</i>		Cultivated.
	<i>Album.</i>		Ditto.
525	<i>Basellacea.</i>		
	<i>Rubra.</i>		
	<i>Basella.</i>		Cultivated.
			Bi.

## Catalogue of plants found in the Banda district, 1847—49.

No.	Genus.	Species.	Native Names.	Remarks.
	AMARANTACE.E.			
	Celosia.	Argentea.	Gul Makhmal.	Corn fields.
	..	Cristata.	..	Gardens.
530	Amaranthus.	Mangostanus.	Chaulahi.	Ditto.
	..	Paniculatus.	Lal-ság.	Ditto.
	Erva.	Scandens.	..	Bushy places.
	Achyranthus.	Aspera.	Chirchira.	Abundant—useful to cure scorpion stings.
535	Digera.	Alvensis.	..	Fields, &c.
	Pupalia.	Lappacea.	..	Thickets.
	Gomphrena.	Globosa.	..	Gardens.
	Alternanthera.	Nodiflora.	..	Moist places.
	..	Deuticulata.	..	Moist shady places.
	NYCTAGINE.E.			
	Boerhaavia.	Diffusa.	..	Abundant—waste ground.
	..	Repanda.	..	Thickets.
	Mirabilis.	Jalapa.	..	Gardens.
	ARISTOLOCHIACE.E.			
	Aristolochia.	Bracteata.	..	Banda or Khella.
	POLYGONACE.E.			
	Polygonum.	Seet (Penicaria, Sp. nov?)	..	Gurhampur.
		Seet amblygonum or tomentosum?	..	Marsies.
545	..			(To be continued.)





*Translation of Ibn Huokul's Account of Scind.—By Major ANDERSON.*

The work of Ibn Huokul is often mentioned as the ground work of all Arabian Geography,—but though found in many translations and transfusions, the entire book is hardly to be obtained.

The text is the basis of much to be traced in Edresee; while under a Persian garb it is by many supposed to be identical with the *Moma-lek wa Mosalek* translated by Sir William Ousley.

Yet how few of the places mentioned in these books have been identified to the satisfaction of a single reader. I had often tried to arrive at some clear idea of the North West Provinces of India, as delineated in both Edresee and Sir Wm. Ousley,—but had given up the attempt as hopeless.

Hearing, by chance, my friend Dr. Sprenger had obtained a copy of this much desired book from Lucknow, I applied for the loan of it. This was kindly granted.

With the assistance of a Moonshee, and with no little trouble and labour, I contrived to knock out the sense of the chapter on Scind.

I selected this country as being a province now more known; and as the only portion of India attempted to be described in any detail. I trusted to the prospects of some little assistance to be obtained from inhabitants of both Scind and Beloochistan, now residing in Calcutta.

The errors of the original are beyond all belief in the matter of proper names,—once having departed from the correct primitive form, I consider there to exist no reasonable form into which any given Arabic proper name may not be contorted under constant copying,—like two parallel lines once departing from their true conditions—the further carried the more they diverge.

I soon found, that the true key to much of this confusion was contained in the words of a most able Indian Numismatist, Mr. Thomas, of the Civil Service.

“Instead of endeavouring to identify Hindu names through the mazes of uncertainty of the Arabic manuscript, boldly to correct the Arabic from the unquestionable records of the coins themselves; and instead of applying coins to Kings, apply Kings to their own coins.”

The map—distances and the rivers, afford landmarks which reduce the locality of any doubtful place within defined limits, and have enabled

me to offer a fair guess at some few of the towns and districts mentioned. No doubt many are questionable; but the errors may be cleared up by the researches now making in the very district. I shall be amply repaid if this sketch draws attention to the subject, and leads some antiquarian of young Egypt, to identify with certainty the locality of the once celebrated Munsooruh. When my share of the undertaking was complete, Dr. Sprenger obtained for me a copy of the fragment published by Gildemeister,—only in time to prove the lacunæ in the works I had translated.

Any attempt to combine the two originals would only have resulted in a new compilation—two or three passages alone were improved by use of the last work.

Possessing no knowledge of Arabic, more than sufficient with the help of Dictionary, Grammar and Moonshee, to reach the sense of a common passage; I leave the weight of the original entirely on my friend Dr. Sprenger than whom I know none better able to support the burden. He will also give the history of his own Manuscript, which he now questions being the original text of Ibn Huokul; but as such it was mentioned to me. In the usual Asiatic mode I add—which is truth, God knows.

The country of *Scind* with the adjoining districts I have placed in one Map,—viz. Scind, a portion of India, of Mukran, of Zoran and of the Buroohee country. To the east of all these, lies the Persian Gulf; to the west Kerman, the deserted and the cultivated parts of Segistan; to the north India; and to the south, the deserts between Mukran and Khozdar; beyond these is the Gulf of Persia; which also encloses this country to the east. On the south beyond the desert, lies the great ocean, which extends from Seemood eastward unto Teez of Mukran; it winds round the desert and then inclines towards Kerman and Persia.

Of the cities belonging to this division are found the following:—of *Mukran*—Teez; Punjgoor; Duzuk; Rasuk, the town of the Separatists: Bund; Kusurkund; Esfukuh; Kulpooruh; Mushkan; Pusunee; Gwadul.

Of *Zooran*; Bunjaruh; Shoorawukh; Khozdar.

Of the *Buroohee* district; Gundava.

Of *Scind*; Munsooruh, called Mameewan in Scindee; Deebul;

Beeroon ; Kuluree ; Unree ; Bulree ; Musoowahee ; Tuhruj ; Sameyuh ; Haluree ; Shewan ; Roor.

Of India ; Kamahul ; Kumbayet ; Soobaru ; Sondan ; Suemoor ; Moltan ; Chundurawur ; Besmed ; such are some of the towns of these countries, as I understand them.

From Cambay to Mysore is the dominion of a Maharajah, one of the kings of India, and is inhabited by infidels ; except those cities which are occupied by Mohamedans ; over these none are placed on the part of the Maharajah, except a follower of Eslam ; in them are Mosques, in which a congregation of the faithful openly takes place. In the capital of the Maharajah itself, the Azan is not permitted ; his country is most extensive.

**MUNSOORUH.**—This city is about a mile square and surrounded by a branch from the Indus which almost makes the place an island. The inhabitants are Mohamedans and their chief is said to be of the Koreesh tribe, descended from Hobbar, the son of Uswud, who with father and grandfather has governed the place. The Khotbuh is read in the name of the Caliph. The climate is extremely hot. The soil produces dates—but no grapes, no apples, no pears, no walnuts ; yet sugar-cane. In their orchards is a fruit of the size of an apple called *leemoonuh*, extremely acid. Also one called the mangoe, in taste and appearance not unlike the peach. The price of articles is low, the country fruitful.

The coins current are, the copper puesa,—crown pieces worth five derhems ; also a derhem called the Tartar, weighing one and two thirds of the standard derhem. Golden denars are also common. The dress of the people is similar to that of the inhabitants of Eerak ; except the style of their chiefs, which assimilates more to that of the kings of India, especially in the mode of wearing long hair and full dresses.

#### MOLTAN.

This town is about half the size of Munsooruh. It bears the name of the *City of Gladness* and *Capital of Gold*. A celebrated idol is contained within the place, which is worshipped by all India ; pilgrimages are undertaken to its shrine from all parts ; and much wealth is presented year by year to the temple and the sacred devotees. The name of the place *Moltan* is derived from a title of this idol. The

temple is a structure in the midst of buildings situated in the streets of Moltan near the bazar of the ivory workers on the side of the copper-smiths. In the centre of this structure stands a dome in which is placed this idol. Round the building are houses for the various servants of the temple, and of those devoted to religious austerities. This idol is alone worshipped in Moltan whether by people of India or of Scind ; nobody lives in the building with the idol.

This image is in the similitude of a human being, seated upon an elevated platform built of brick and mortar. Sometimes the entire body is covered up, the outward skin is very red in colour, like mujeet. Nothing is left to be seen but the two eyes. Some people think the body of the idol is made of wood ; but some consider it of other substance. They will not permit it to be exposed ; its eyes are composed of two jewels and on its head is placed a crown of gold. Seated on the platform, its arms are extended to its knees with the fingers closed up as if counting four in number. The Umeer of Moltan takes all the wealth presented to the idol and expends it on the priests.

When the sacred war-banners of Eslam were first carried into India ; this idol was thrown down, exposed, broken, and burnt ; after which the warriors returned having destroyed the city. Near Moltan are many high-walled forts ; the soil is very productive, but exceeded by Munsooruh in cultivation and in population. Moltan acquired the title of the City of Gladness and Capital of Gold, because it was one of the first places conquered to Eslam. At the time there was much distress and want in the Moslem army—but in the city was obtained large quantities of gold. The army was refreshed by the spoil. Outside Moltan at the distance of about a half a fursukh, is a collection of houses called Chundurawur, the cantonment of the Umeer ; he only enters the city on Friday, when seated on an elephant he proceeds to the place of prayer.

The Umeer is of the Koreesh tribe, one of the sons of Samuh, the son of Lowa. He reigns over them, pays no obedience to the chief of Munsooruh, but reads the Khotbul in the name of the Caliph.

**BISMUD** is a small place situated with Moltan and Chundurawur, on the east of the Indus, at a distance of one fursukh from the river. Their water is all drawn from wells ; the soil is culturable.

**ROREE** is equal in size to Moltan ; it has a double wall ; being situated on the banks of the Mehran—near the confines of the district of Munsooruh.

**DUBEEL** is situated on the west of the Indus on the coast of the sea, is a grand mart and port of this and neighbouring countries. The cultivation is circumscribed ; affords no large trees nor dates ; indeed the soil is one of great aridity—still a place of trade.

**BEEROON** is a town located half way between Dubeel and Munsooruh rather nearer to the latter ; the traveller between these two places must cross the river Indus at **HALUREE** situated on the west bank.

**MUSOWAHEE TUHRUJ** and **SHEWAN** are all on the west side of the streams ; but **UNUREE** and **BULUREE** are both on the east side, rather distant from the banks, on the high road between Munsooruh and Moltan.

**KULUREE** is found to the west of the Indus, close to the branch which taking off from the main river, flows behind Munsooruh.

**SAMEYAH** is a small town in which resides Omur, son of Abd-ol-uzeez Hobaree of the Koreesh tribe ; his grandfather was a ruler of Munsooruh.

**KAMAHUL** is one of the first towns on the frontiers of India on the road to Mysore. From Kamahul to Mysore is Indian, but from the same place to Mukran, Burhoe and Moltan is Scindian.

**SCIND** is surrounded by infidel tribes, of whom the Burhoe is most celebrated.

This tribe is distributed over the country between Zoran, Mukran, Moltan and Munsooruh ; chiefly to the west of the river—the men are great breeders of camels, and export an animal of the class which is much sought after in Khorasan, Persia and other countries.

The central town of their trade is Gundava. The tribe is a wandering one, among the wilds and jungles.

The Jats are a tribe moving on the banks of the Indus from the confines of Moltan to the sea, chiefly on the deserts between the Indus and Kamahul residing on pasture lands and feeding grounds. A very numerous race.

**KAMUHUL**, **CAMBAY**, **SONDAN** and **MYSORE** contain mosques, and the people openly follow the rites of Islam. They are fertile and large territories possessing groves of cocoanut trees, plantains and

mangoes. The chief portion of their cultivation is rice ; honey is plentiful, but dates do not thrive.

DAHOOK and KOLWAN are large villages lying between Keej and Gwadul, Kolwan belongs to Mukran, but Dahook is a frontier town of Munsooruh ; the last is deficient in cultivation and unproductive, but rich in cattle.

ZOORAN is a valley containing a town of the same name, with a citadel in its centre.

Aboo Kasem of Busoruh is the Administrator of Civil Justice, the Collector, the Kazee, the Governor, and the Alms-giver—but he cannot distinguish between three and ten.

Khozdar is a district of towns and hamlets—the chief being one Mogheeruh, the son of Uhmud ; he reads the Khotbuh in the name of the Caliph, but pays no kheraj. He resides at a place called Kuekanan, productive and cheap, affording anabs, grapes and other fruits of the colder climates, but no dates.

The country is a flat desert between Kamahul and Sameyuh, as well as from the former to Cambay. Well inhabited Indian villages lie near each other on the road to Mysoor ; in them are to be seen both Mohamedans and Infidels alike in regard of their clothes and length of hair, the habiliments chiefly being trowsers or shalwars.

The heat of the climate is excessive.

The clothes of the inhabitants of Moltan are similar.

The people of Munsooruh and Moltan speak both Arabic and Scindee while the inhabitants of Mukran use both Persian and Mukranee. The usual dress is the long loose gown ; except traders who wear the long close fitting coat with the shawl and other articles of clothing prevailing in Persia and Erak.

MUKRAN is a broad extensive tract of country, where want, famine and indigence prevail. The ruler is one Jesus, the son of Madan, called in the language of the country, Muhya. His residence is Keez, a city about half the size of Moltan, abounding in dates. A port to Mukran and these parts—

Teez, known as Teez of Mukran, is the largest city of the country *Punjgoor, Geyuh, Bund, Kusur Kund, Duzuk, Kulphooruh* are all small places and very hot ; containing villages of the Separatists. Their chief place is Rasek and other hamlets of JUDRAN. This dis-

trict produces celebrated faneez with dates and sugar-cane; the faneez is exported to many parts—a portion also comes from Mukran and Khozdar. The inhabitants of all these places are of the class called Separatists.

There is situated on the confines of Kerman, a district called Mushkan ; the chief being Mozzuher, the son of Rujuo ; he does not read the Khotbuh in the name of the Caliph or acknowledge any of the neighbouring chiefs as his superior ; this district extends three marches ; although itself rather warm, it produces a few grapes and some of the fruits of the colder countries. Gwadul is distant from Pusunee about two marches and within two miles of the sea ; both these places are between Debul and Mukran.

Kundava is a large place, affording no dates; it is situated among wilds—but is the capital of the Buroohee tribe.

Between Kundurabad and Gundava is a village district called Edul inhabited by Mohamedans and Infidels of the Buroohee tribe. Their cultivation is chiefly garden crops ; grapes exist and also much cattle ; it is a place of fertility. Edul was the name of a man who ruled in these parts, hence the designation.

<i>Distances.</i>	<i>Marches.</i>
From Teez to Keej, . . . . .	5
Punj Goor, . . . . .	2
Punj Goor to Geuh.	
Teez.	
Punj Goor to Duzuk, . . . . .	3
Rasuk, . . . . .	3
Kulpoorah, . . . . .	3
Asfukuh, . . . . .	2
Bund, . . . . .	1
Geuh, . . . . .	1
Kusur Kund,	1
	Light marches.
Keej to Gwadul, . . . . .	6!
Pusunee, . . . . .	2
Dubeel, . . . . .	4
Munsooruh to Dubeel, . . . . .	6
"    Moltan, . . . . .	12
"    Zooran, . . . . .	15

Khozdar to Moltan, ..... 20 A towu similar to Zooran.

The frontier of the Buroohee district to Munsooruh, 5 marches.

Ditto ditto to Keej, 10 marches, residence of Jesus, son of Madan.

Ditto ditto to Teez Mukran, 15 marches.

The length of Mukran from Teez to Khozdar is 12 marches.

From Moltan to the borders of Beloochistan called Balos, 10 marches.

Proceeding from Munsooruh to the Buroohee district, the Indus must be crossed at Shewan.

From Gundava to Mustong, a capital of the Belooch country, 4 marches.

Ditto ditto to Khozdar, 5 *fursukhs*! (marches?)

Ditto ditto to Munsooruh, 8 *fursukhs*! (marches?) so given in Ouseley.

Ditto ditto to Moltan, 10 marches.

From Munsooruh to Kamuhul, 8

Cambay,.. 4 Situated 1 *fursukh* from the sea.

Soobaruh, 4 Situated  $\frac{1}{2}$  ditto ditto.

Sodan,.... 5 Ditto ditto.

Mysore, .. 5

Ceylon, .. 5 31 marches.

Moltan to Besmed,..... 2

Roor,..... 3

Unuree, .. . 4

Kuluree,..... 2

Munsooruh,.... 1 12 marches.

Dubeel to Bueroon,..... 4

Haluree,..... 2

Kuluree to Bulree, ..... 4 Fursukhs.

Sameyuh on the road to Kamuhul from Munsooruh, one march.

#### ON THE RIVERS.

One of the rivers is called the *Mehran*; I understand that its source is at the back of those mountains, whence also flow some of the feeders of the Juehoon (or Oxus). It reaches Moltan and passes to the district of Bismud—and Roor, and thence to Munsooruh; subsequently runs into the seas to the East of Debul. This river is a

very large one, its water ever sweet. They say it contains crocodiles like the river *Nile*; to which it approaches in size and mode of tides; —these rise over the country and then subside; when the land is cultivated in the mode I have mentioned in Egypt.

The *Scind river* flows from a distance of three marches from Mol-tan; a large stream of sweet water. It is understood to join the Meliran.

*Mekran* chiefly contains deserts and sands, being of little water at all seasons.

Between Munsooruh the water subsides into pools, round which in the fens and marshes resides a Scindian tribe called **JAT**, they con-sume chiefly fish and water-fowl resembling the Berber tribes.

Those afar from these marshes living on the plains are like unto the Koord races, consuming milk, cheese and bread. We have now finished the boundaries of Islam towards the East.

	سندھی مکان	نامہ میشہو	قندھاری میلہ	پنجابی میون
Zoran is a town of Kuchee ; Zuheree of Beloochistan.	..	..	ذوران	ظوران
Sarawan is also a grand division of the Belooch country. ....	..	..		
The well known Burhooee or Buroohee tribe. ....	..	..	بروہہ	بدھہ
Map. ....	..	..	قصدار	قص
I can offer no better identifi- cation of this word, than a not very improbable cor- ruption of Maheshwura to Mysoor or Mysoor—wrongly transcribed as Symoor ; the situation between Sonda and Ceylon warrants the assumption. ....	صیدمود	میصور	..	صیدمور
Map points omitted. ....	..	..	تیز	س
Map arabised. ....	..	..	کیچ	کر
Map—arabised spelling. ....	..	..	پنچ کور	فردو
Map. ....	..	..	درک	درک
Rasuk is mentioned by men of Mukran as 50 miles northward of Keej. ....	راسک	..	ڈ	رامسل
Map ; letters incomplete. ....	کسی	..	کیہ	بہ
Map. ....	..	..	..	بد
Map—Kussur Kund. ....	..	..	کسروی کند	قصر قند
Map, Esfukea. ....	..	..	..	اصفہ
Map. ....	..	..	کلڈورہ	قالہ ہرہ
Given in a MS. sketch of the Belooch tribes, as a district towards Mukran.	..	..	مشکی	مسکی
Map ; Much ? ....	..	..		
Map ; and known to the ser- vants of the Umeers of Scinde, as a large harbour.	..	..	پسندی	قسی
Gwadul. ....	قند بیل	کوادل	..	ارمائیل
Mentioned in the Ayeen Uk- baree as the capital of Beloochistan. Well known.	محالری	..	بنجارتہ	محالی

	عَمَّا دِرِي مَدْرَكْ	نَامِي مَشْكَرْ	أَسْكَنْ نَهْرْ	كَيْمَى دِرِي مَدْرَكْ
Map ; Shoorawuk. ....	..	شُورَانْ	شُورَابْ	سُورَة
An erroneous transcription of Gundaba, Gunjuva. ....	..	..	كَنْدَادْ	طَدَدَادَه
The servants of the Umeers of Scinde suggest, <i>Emam- wah</i> , the name of a place or a stream of celebrity, for the Scindian <i>Mameewan</i> . <i>Munsooruh</i> remains to be identified. ....	مَامِيُوازْ	..	دَرِيزِيَانْ سَنْدَه امَامْ وَاهْ	مَصْوَرَة
The servants of the Umeers of Scinde say, Kurachee is the ancient Deebul. A history of Scinde mentions Bundure Lahooree as such.	..	..	دِيُولْ	دِيَبَلْ
Unknown ; except that in the required position there is given on the late Surveys of Scinde <i>Bryant</i> ; prob- ably a corruption. ....	..	..	..	بِيرُونْ
Untraced ; unless in the Ku- luruh South-East of Hyde- rabad, in the late Surveys of Scinde. ....	..	..	كَلَرِي	قَلَرِي
Unknown—probably near Nuoshuhr. ....	..	..	..	انْدِرِي
Seyuds of Bulree are con- stantly mentioned in the history of <i>Scinde</i> , a sure indication of antiquity. A <i>Bulury</i> is placed on the Map a little North and East of Tatta. ....	بَكْرِي	..	بُلْرِي	بَلْرِي
Unknown { Mussoowah and Tuhur are sug- gested for these —as known places on the road to She- wan. ....	..	..	مَسْوَاهِي تَهُورْ	مَسْرَاهِي تَهُورْ
Sameyah is considered to be 20 miles Eastward of Tatuh. ....	..	..	سَامِيَاهْ	سَادَهْ

	سَمِيٰ مَكْرُورٌ	نَامَهَىٰ مَشْكُورٌ	سَمِيٰ مَكْرُورٌ	سَمِيٰ مَكْرُورٌ
A very slight upward turn to the tail of the dal; readily accounts for this change; it has crept into common acceptation: the derivation is Sheostan,— <i>Sudoosan</i> may be traced in all the works of Persian authority.	..	..	شیدوان	سدوسان
The towns of Bukur, Sukur and Roree were built from the ruins of Rooree, Ulroor, Roor, Alore. It was the capital of Upper Scind at the Mohamedan invasion.	..	..	روزى	رور
This may be <i>Kumbalea</i> or <i>Kumalea</i> , on the coast of the Gulf of Cutch; opposite to the port of Maundoe.....	..	..	..	قامصل
Cambay <i>Cambaja</i> an ancient city in the province of Gujarat, the sea port of Uhmudabad. .....	..	..	..	كنبالية
Severndroog <i>Suvarna Durga</i> the Golden Fortress; a small rocky isle on the coast of the Concan, 86 miles S. E. from Bombay. Celebrated in modern times as the residence of the Pirate Angria.....	..	..	..	سوبارا

	عَنْدَنْ	مَهَارَاجَه	مُجَاهَدَه	مَهَارَاجَه
Soonda or Sudha, situated above the Western ghauts in Canara. An ancient place celebrated for pepper and rice; 44 miles N. E. from Onore. ....	سَنْدَان	..	..	سَنْدَان
An environ of Moltan—unknown....	..	..	..	جَنْدَرَادَر
Unknown, probably near Ooch. ....	سَمْدَو سَمْنَد	..	..	بَسْمَت
As no proper head can be found to wear the title of Bulhura, I suggest it as a fragment of the word Maharajah; the meaning of the word is said to be <i>King of Kings</i> in the French translation of Edreese. ....	..	مَهَارَاجَه	..	بَلْهَرَا
Perhaps an arabized plural of Puesuh <i>Faezutat</i> . ....	..	..	فَائِيذِيَّات	فَاسِدَات
The dye called mujeet? also leather. ....	..	..	سُخْتِيَان	سُخْيَان
Huluree is marked on the map West of Tatuh, but far from the river; there exists the celebrated Helyuh ferry which may be the ferry to Munsooruh, which city will then lie between this ferry and the bifurcation of the Gongra. ....	مَحَالِي	كَذْرَمَعْرُوف بَهْهَلَاهِيَه	..	حَالَرِي
An arabized form of Gundabuh or Gundawa. ....	..	..	كَذْجَابَه	قَذْدَابِيل
Said by the servants of the Umeers of Scind, to be on the confines of Mukran. ....	..	..	..	وَاهُوق
Mentioned as a large fertile valley inhabited by the Meerwanee tribe; near Punj Goor. Map Koolaj? ....	..	..	..	كَلْوَان

	عَامِي مُكْرَن	عَمَى مُشَكُّون	نَبَّى نَبَّون	عَوْيَى نَبَّانَة
A large party headed by Ushush bin Kues deserted the side of the Emam Ulee and set up one Abdullah bin Duhub, as Governor. They were cut up at Nehrwan by the Emam. The few who escaped, migrated to foreign countries and their descendants are known as the Khurooj tribes. . . . .	خوارج	..	خوارج	خروج
Constantly mentioned as a district of Beloochistan towards Mukran. . . . .	..	..	..	جدران
Already mentioned as Moshkee. . . . .	مسکاوی مسکی	..	مشکی	مسکان
Having the same meaning as Khurooj. . . . .	..	..	..	شراة
Looks as a fragment of Sekundurabad; but I am told that Kundurabad is now a small village near Teeree and Mustong—and is considered to have been once a place of importance. . . . .	..	..	..	کندراپاد
I find mention of Kue Kanan in the history of Scind, and men of Peeshing say they view it as Koh Kanan—Koh Kan—the modern Kunuhk. . . . .	کوہ کانان کنک	کوہ کانان	..	کدراد بان

	میز	شکر	لی	کنار
Edul—? Meel, .....	..	ایدل	..	بایدل
Grain or fruits raised near home in gardens as opposed to the crops of field cultivation. ....	..	..	جوں	نجرس
Edul ?—Meel ? .....	..	ایدل	..	ایل
Zat—Jat.....	..	مند	..	ذطہ

## NOTES.

*Mysore*.—The reading of *Seemood* or *Seemoor* as Mysore is exceedingly bold ; requiring more than ordinary latitude ; but, the position warrants the assumption. Notice may also be taken, that being the name of a large district, we have not as in the previous smaller places *Sodan* and *Soobaru* any more precise indication in the distance from the ocean.

Few particulars of detail are to be looked for, in a work, that jumps from Scinde to Ceylon in 31 marches, with only the names given of five. The route is about similar to a statement that the stages from Calcutta to London are, Madras, Ceylon, Aden, Suez and Alexandria. I am inclined to consider *Seemood* may be the *Lungoor* of *Huan Thsang* ;—in it he states to be a *stan* to the *Maha Eeshwuruh*—which is the arch type of Mysore ! But *MUNGALORE* is not unlikely to furnish a better *Lungoor*.

*Maharajah*.—Edresee contains a passage, that the meaning of the word *Bulhura* is “ *king of kings*.” Some people object, that *Bulhura* is found in almost all early writers, Arabian or Persian. But we know how few are the original writings of these early periods, how the errors of the first transcribers become stereotyped for ages ; how copies are made from copies until all correctness is lost. For example, *Sudoosan*

may be traced in the most early writings of the best authors as the name of the town Shewan or Sheowan. A result not unnatural to the peculiar forms of the Arabian yee and dal in early writing.

*Munsooruh*.—The position still remains a problem to be solved as it no doubt will be, by the antiquarian research now in operation throughout Scinde. Its ruins will be found to be between Tatta and Hydrabad. The modern surveys contain a stream called the Emam ; Wah is said to be generic in the language of Scind for rivulets. Leemoonuh is the Arabian type of our Lemon ; better followed than is the Indian Umbuh by *Umbuj* or by *Mangoe*.

*Deebul* is the Arabian form of Deewul or Deewal—derived from Deeo-aluh the place of the idol ; as Sheeo-aluh.

*Copper puesa*.—This is the best attempt that I can offer, at a word either corrupted or illegibly transcribed. Sir William Ouseley reads *Koheri* ; a term not elsewhere to be found.

Five derhems of silver, say 325 grains, is about the actual weight of the silver in the crown piece. This coin may by the Red Sea, or down the Persian Gulf, or even by the land route, have readily reached so large an emporium of eastern trade as the mouths of the Indus.  $1\frac{2}{3}$  of a derhem, say 80 to 90 grains, is considered about the proposed weight of the Coins of the early Bokhara Torkee dynasties ; such, I presume to be indicated by the generic title of *Tatar*.

*Beeroon*.—This word is stereotyped into authority ; as we find an author of celebrity called Beeroonee, said to have been born in this town. But I believe the adscription to be an error ; such should be, to a place called Beeroon in Kharison.

*Kamahul*.—I can only suggest, Kumbalea or Kumalea ; as in some measure meeting the required conditions,—of being on the borders of the two dominions.

If attention is given to the Nozhat olkoloob ; there exists the following route with its measurement.

From Deebul to the Mehran, a river of Scinde, . . . . .	2	fursukhs.
to Radnugur (Rhadanpore) which is		
the frontier town of India, . . . . .	40	—
to Koolee, . . . . . (30)	×2	
to Sumundan, . . . . . (48)	××	
to Mulebar, . . . . .	50	

to Talyan or Putun, . . . . .	20
to Ceylon by two days on the sea, ..	10
<hr/>	
The total is given as, . . . . .	200
Hence for the lacunæ we have, . . . . .	78

Now assuming Sumundan to be Sondan; the last distance of 80 fursukhs may be considered a rough approach to the facts. Edresee gives Koolee as 6 miles from, say identical with, Cambay, so that we may safely divide the difference between the two lacunæ, as above proposed in 32 and 48 fursukhs.

Putun is mentioned as a port of Mulebar, by Ebne Batuta.

The difference of latitude between Tatta and Ceylon is about 16 degrees.

The Nozhutol Kooloob makes the distance, . . . . . 200 fursukhs.

Ebne Huskul estimates the way as, . . . . . 31 marches.

*Zooran*.—I can obtain no evidence of this term ever having been used to designate the country hord called Beloochistan.

*Gwadul*.—The conversion of Kundabeel or as it is also written Urmabeel into Gwadul may or may not receive assent. I can obtain no trace of the two types given, but قندابل will to the eye accustomed to such transformations not appear very wide of قوادل.

*Kuburadaban*.—Does not strike the ear as a correct word. I find in the History of Scinde one of the districts neighbouring on Scinde called Kue Kanan. Men of Peeshing have suggested this to be Koh Kanan, the modern Kunuh a small place between Shal and Kelat-i-Nuseer.

*Faneez*.—A species of sugar—treacle.

*Jats*.—The present wandering tribe to the East of the Punjab. In the previous portion, and in all European printed books, I find *Mund*: a tribe I never elsewhere noticed. I suspect and boldly adopt *Jat* as the correct word; by copyists لڈ لڈ *Zal*, toee, might soon be turned into دیو.

*Kundurabad*.—Is said to exist near Teeree and Mustong.

*Edul*.—So may be read ادل, from the constant interchange observable between ا and د. This word has been given as *Eel*—*Ubul*—*Utol* and *Meel* in various translations. *Edul Khan* is the family title of

the chief of Nohskue a district most near to the position indicated. A stream called *Meel* Manduh in the Peeshing valley is not far from the required position.

*Scind river.*—This limits this designation to the portion of the Cheenab between the junction of the Rawee and the junction of the Indus—from Tolumba to Mittun.

Interest may attend a review of the opinions entertained by the natives of Scinde on the history of their own cities. Deewal, Buhnoor, Nugar and Teeruh were the names of towns succeeding each other on the ruins of the predecessor. They were all located in the *Sagure Gharuh* or Sagwurruh.

At last the district appears to have obtained the name of Tutuh; under which title the Jam Nuzamoldeen, known as the Jam Hindoo, formed the modern city in the year 905 of the Hejnree :—the original town by him enlarged into Tatuh was called Zublak.

Nueroon Koot was a celebrated fort situated near the modern Hyderabad. It capitulated to Mohummud Kasem the early conqueror of Scinde, by degrees the place was neglected and the fort became a heap of ruins until Mean Gholam Shah Koolee Khan from them raised the modern fort of Hyderabad.

Sheowestan, Seewan Schwan, is one of the most noted places of antiquity on the country. Sometimes independent sometimes subject to either Tuttuh or Alore.

Alore constituted the capital of the earliest known Rájáhs of Upper Scinde and was captured by Mohummud Kasem. Subsequently its canals and wells having dried up it was deserted for towns nearer to the river as Bhukur, Sukhur, and Loohuree now called Rooree. So that Alore is now considered a village of Bhukur.

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## واما بلاد السندي

وما يصادقها مما قد جمعناه في صورة واحدة فهي بلاد السندي  
وشي من بلاد الهند و مکران و طوران و البدھة و شرقی ذلك کله

بحر فارس و غربیه کومان و مغاربة سجستان و اعمال سجستان و شمالیه  
بلاد هند و جنوبیه مغاربة بین مکران و القعض و من و رائیها بحر فارس  
وانما صار بحر فارس محيط شرقی هذه البلاد والجنوبي من وراء  
هذه المغاربة من اجل ان البحر يمتد من صمود على الشرقي الى  
بحر بین مکران ثم يعطف على هذه المغاربة الى ان يتقوس على  
بلاد کرمان و فارس \* وماده صورت بلاد السند

والذی یقع من المدن في هذه البلاد بناحیة مکران والسر و کمر  
قدلور و درک و راسل و هي مدینة الخروج وبه وند و مصروف  
و اعقة ولقبره ومسکی و قدلی و ارمادل واما طوران فان مدنها  
محالی وکیتنکادان و سوره و قصردار واما البدھه فان مدینتها طدداندا  
واما مدن السند فانها المنصرة واسمها بالسندیة دامیوان والدیبل  
والدیرون والدی واری وبلری والمسراهی والنهرا وناده  
و مدحابیری وسدوان والدور واما مدن الهند فھی فامھل  
وکنیاته وسواره وسدان وصیمود والملیان وحدراور وبسمت  
فھذه من مدن هذه البلاد التي عرفناها ومن کنیاته الى صیمود من بلاد  
بلھرا بعض ملوك الهند وهي بلاد کفر الا ان هذه المدن فيها المسلمين  
و لا يلی عليهم من قبل بلھرا الا مسلم وبها مساجد يجمع فيها  
الجماعات و مدینة بلھر التي تقدم فيها ما نکدر وله مملکة عریضة \*  
و المنصرة مدینة مقدارها في الطول والعرض نحو من میل  
في میل و يحيط بها خلیج من نهر مهران وهي في شبهیه بالجزیرة

وأهلها مسلمون وملوكيهم من قريش يقال انه من ولد هبار بن الاسود قد تغلب عليها هو واجداده الا ان الخطبة بها للخليفة وهي مدينة حارة بها نخيل وليس لهم عذب ولا تفاح ولا كمثرا ولا جوز ولهم قصب سكر وبارضيهم ثمرة على قدر التفاح تسمى ليمونة حامض شديد الحموضة ولهم فاكهة لسم الخوخ يسمونها الانج يقارب طعم الخوخ واسعارهم رخيصة وفيها خصب ونقوذهم الفادهيرات كل درهم نحو خمسة دراهم ولهم درهم يقال له الطاطري في الدرهم وزن درهم وثلاثين ويتعاملون بالدنانير ايضا وزفهم زي اهل العراق الا ان زمي ملوكهم يقارب زمي ملوك الهند من الشعور والقراطق \*

واما الملтан فهي مدينة نحو نصف المنصورة وليسمى ووح بيت الذهب وبها صنم تعظمه الهند ويحج اليه من اقصي بلادها ويقترب الى هذا الصنم في كُل سنة بمال عظيم لينفق على بيت الصنم والعاكفين عليه منهم وسميت الملтан بهذا الصنم وبيت هذا الصنم قصر مبني في اعمر موضع بسوق الملтан بين سوق العاجيين وصف الصفارين في وسط هذا القصر قبة و الصنم فيها وحوالى القبة بيوت يسكنها خدم هذا الصنم ومن يعكف عليه وليس بالملтан من الهند والسنديين يعبدون الاوثان غيرها ولا الذين هم في هذا القصر مع الصنم وهذا الصنم صورة على خلقة الانسان متربع على كرسى من جص واجر والصنم قد لبس جميع جسمه جاد سده الاستجيان احمر حتى لا يتبيّن من

جتنه شی الا عیناه فمهم من يزعم ان بدنہ خشب و ممنهم من يزعم انه من غير الخشب الا انه لا يترك بدنہ ينكشف و عیناه جوهرتان و على راسه اکلیل ذهب متربع على ذالک الكرسى قد مد ذراعيه على ركبتيه وقد قبض اصابع كل يديه كما يحسب اربعة و عامة ما يحمل الى هذا الصنم من المال فانما يأخذہ امير الملтан و ينفق على السندته فاذا قصد هم الہند للحرب و انتزاع هذا الصنم منهم اخرجوا الصنم فاظهروا کسره و احرقه فيرجعون ولو ذالک لخربو الملтан وعلى الملтан حصون متینة وهي خصبة الا ان المنصورة اخصب و اعمر منها و الملтан انما سمي بيت فرج بيت الذهب لانها لما فتحت في اول الاسلام كان في المسلمين ضيق و قحط فوجدوا فيها ذهبا كثيرا فانتفعونه وخارج الملтан على مقدار نصف فرسخ ابینية كثيرة تسمى حدررا وروهی معاشر الامیر لا يدخل الامیر منها الى الملтан الا في الجمعة فيركب الفيل و يدخل الى صلاوة الجمعة و اميرهم قرشی من ولد کنانة بن لوبی قد تغلب عليها ولا يطيع صاحب المنصورة الا انه يخطب للخليفة \*

و اما سمد فھی مدینة صغیرة وهي و الملтан و حددراور عن عین شرقی نهر مهران و بين كل واحدة منها وبين النهر نحو فرسخ و ماء هم من الآبار و سمد هذه خصیبة و مدینة الزور يقارب الملтан في الكبر عليها سوران وهي على شط نهر مهران وهي من حد المنصورة والدبلل هي غربی مهران على البحر وهي متجر كبير

و فرضة لهذه البلاد و غيرها وزروعهم مذاهس و ليس لهم كبير شجر  
ولا نخيل و هو بلاد قشف و إنما مقامهم للتجارة \*

والديرون مدينة بين الدبيل والمنصورة على نحو من صصف الطريق  
و هي الى المنصورة اقرب و من جاري على غربي مهران وبها يعبر  
من جاء من الدبيل الى المنصورة وهي بحذايها والمسواهي والسرج  
و سدوسان هذه كلها غربي مهران واما ابزى ولدي فهما شرقى مهران على  
طريق المنصورة الى الملitan واما بعيدتان من شط مهران واما باري  
فهي على شط مهران عن غربى يقرب الخليج الذى ينفجر من مهران  
على ظهر المنصورة \*

واما نادى فهى مدينة صغيرة و فيها عمر بن عبد العزيز البدارى  
القرشى جد هؤلاء المتابعين على المنصورة و قامهل مدينة من اول  
حد الهند الى صيمود فمن صيمود الى قامهل من بلد الهند من  
قامهل الى مكران و الددينه واما والا ذلك الى حد الملitan هي  
كلها من السند و الكفار في حدود بلد السند إنما هم الددهه و قوم  
يعرفون بالمسد واما الددهه فهى مفترشة ما بين حدود طوران و مكران  
و الملitan و مدن المنصورة وهم في غربى مهران وهم اهل ابل  
و هذه الفالج الذى يحمل الى الآفاق بخسان و فارس وسائر البلاد  
التي يكون بها المحاتى إنما تحمل منه و مدينة بدهه التي يتجررون  
اليها قندابيل وهم مثل البدادية لهم اخصاص و اجام و المدد بهم على  
شطوط مهران من حد الملitan الى البحر ولهم في البرية التي بين

مهران وبين قامهـل مـراعـى و مـواطنـ كـثـيرـةـ و لـهـمـ عـدـ كـثـيرـ و بـقـامـهـلـ و سـدـافـ و صـيمـودـ و كـنـبـاتـةـ مـسـجـدـ جـامـعـ و فـيـهـ اـحـكـامـ الـمـسـلـمـيـنـ ظـاهـرـةـ و هـيـ مـدـنـ خـصـبـةـ و اـسـعـةـ و بـهـ النـارـجـيلـ و المـوزـ و اـنـبـجـ و الـغـالـبـ عـلـىـ زـرـوـعـهـ الـارـزـ و بـهـ عـسـلـ كـثـيرـ و لـيـسـ بـهـ نـخـيـلـ و الدـاهـوـقـ و كـلـوـانـ رـسـتـاقـانـ مـنـجـاـزـانـ و هـمـاـ بـيـنـ كـنـ و اـرـمـانـدـ \*

فاما كـلـوـانـ فـهـيـ مـنـ مـكـرـانـ و اـمـاـ الدـاهـوـقـ فـهـيـ مـنـ حدـ المـنـصـورـةـ و هـيـ مـنـاـحـسـ قـلـيـلـةـ التـمـرـ قـشـفـةـ الاـنـ لـهـمـ مـوـاشـيـ كـثـيرـةـ و الـطـورـانـ قـصـبـةـ الـقـصـدـانـ و هـيـ مـدـيـنـةـ و بـهـ رـسـتـاقـ و مـدـنـ و الـغـالـبـ عـلـيـهـاـ رـجـلـ يـعـرـفـ بـمـغـيـرـ بـنـ اـحـمـدـ يـخـطـبـ لـلـخـلـيـفـةـ فـقـطـ و مـقـامـهـ بـمـدـيـنـةـ يـعـرـفـ بـكـرـاـمـانـ و هـيـ نـاحـيـةـ خـصـبـةـ و اـسـعـةـ اـسـعـارـ و بـهـ اـعـذـابـ و رـمـانـ و فـوـاـهـ الـصـرـوـدـ و لـيـسـ بـهـ نـخـيـلـ و بـيـنـ بـادـهـ و قـامـهـلـ مـفـاـزـ و مـنـ قـامـهـلـ الـىـ كـنـبـاتـهـ اـيـضاـ مـفـاـزـ ثـمـ يـكـونـ حـيـنـئـذـ مـنـ كـنـبـاتـهـ الـىـ صـيمـودـ قـرـاـ مـتـصـلـهـ و عـمـارـةـ الـهـنـدـ و زـيـ الـمـسـلـمـيـنـ و الـكـفـارـ بـهـاـ و اـحـدـ فـيـ الـلـبـاسـ و اـرـسـالـ الـشـعـرـ و لـبـاسـهـمـ الـاـزـرـ و الـمـيـاـزـرـ لـشـدـةـ الـحـرـ بـلـدـاـنـهـمـ و كـذـلـكـ زـيـ اـهـلـ الـمـلـتـانـ اـبـاسـهـمـ الـاـزـرـ و الـمـيـاـزـرـ و لـسـانـ اـهـلـ المـنـصـورـةـ و الـمـلـتـانـ و نـواـحـيـهـ الـعـرـيـةـ و السـنـدـيـهـ و لـسـانـ اـهـلـ مـكـرـانـ الـفـارـسـيـهـ و الـمـكـرـيـهـ و لـبـاسـ الـقـرـاطـقـ فـهـمـ ظـاهـرـ الاـتـجـارـ فـاـنـ لـبـاسـهـمـ الـقـمـصـ و الـاـرـدـيـهـ و سـائـرـ زـيـ اـهـلـ فـارـسـ و الـعـرـاقـ و مـكـرـانـ و نـاحـيـهـ و اـسـعـةـ عـرـيـضـةـ الـغـالـبـ عـلـيـهـاـ الـمـحـاـزوـنـ و الـقـطـ و الصـيـقـ و الـمـقـعـلـبـ عـلـيـهـاـ رـجـلـ يـعـرـفـ بـعـيـسـىـ بـنـ مـعـدـانـ و يـسـمـىـ بـلـسـانـهـمـ مـهـيـاـ و مـقـامـهـ بـمـدـيـنـةـ كـبـيرـةـ و هـيـ مـدـيـنـةـ نـحـوـ النـصـفـ مـنـ الـمـلـتـانـ و بـهـ نـخـيـلـ كـثـيرـةـ و فـرـضـةـ مـكـرـانـ و بـلـدـ الـذـواـحـيـ تـيـزـ و تـعـرـفـ

تَيْزِ مَكْرَانَ وَ أَكْبَرَ مَدِيْنَةَ بِمَكْرَانِ الْعَدْرِيْوَ وَ مَنْبَهَ وَ بَدَ وَ قَصْرَ فَنْدَ وَ دَرَكَ وَ فَهْلَقْهَرَةَ كَلْهَا مَدِنِ صَغَارَ وَ هِيَ كَلْهَا جَرَوْمَ وَ لَهُمْ رَسْتَاقَ يُسَمِّي الْحَرْوَحَ وَ مَدِيْنَتَهَا رَاسَلَ وَ رَسْتَاقَ تُسَمِّي جَدْرَانَ وَ بَهَا فَانِيْذَ كَثِيرَ وَ نَخِيلَ وَ نَصْبَ سَكْرَ وَ عَامَّةَ الْفَانِيْذَ الَّذِي تَحْمِلُ إِلَى الْأَفَاقِ فِيهَا إِلَّا شَيْءٌ يَحْمِلُ مِنْ نَاحِيَةِ مَاسِكَانَ وَ بَلْصَدَانَ إِيْضَا فَانِيْذَ وَ مَسْكَنَ هَذِهِ رَسْتَاقَ الشَّرَّةَ وَ يَتَصَلُّ بِنَوَاحِيِّ كَرْمَانَ نَاحِيَةَ تُسَمِّي مَسْكَوَى مَدِيْنَةَ قَدْ تَغْلِبَ عَلَيْهَا رَجُلٌ يَعْرَفُ بِمَطَّهَرِ بْنِ رَجَا وَ هُوَ لَا يَخْطُبُ إِلَّا لِلخَلِيفَةِ وَ لَا يَطْبِعُ أَحَدًا مِنَ الْمَلُوكِ الْمَصَاقِبِيِّينَ لَهُ وَ حَدُودُ عَمَلِهِ نَحْوُ ثَلَاثَ مَرَاحِلٍ وَ بَهَا نَخِيلٌ قَلِيلٌ وَ شَيْءٌ مِنْ فَوَاكِهِ الْأَصْرُوْدَ عَلَى إِنْهَا خَيْرٌ مِنْ وَارْمَابِيلِ وَ بَيْنَهُمَا مَقْدَارَ مَذْلُولَتَيْنِ وَ بَيْنَ اِرْمَابِيلِ وَ الْبَحْرِ مَقْدَارَ نَصْفِ فَرْسَنَهُ وَ هَمَا بَيْنَهُمَا دَبِيلُ وَ مَكْرَانَ وَ قَدْدَابِيلُ مَدِيْنَةَ كَبِيرَةَ لَيْسَ بَهَا نَخِيلٌ وَ هِيَ فِي بَرِيَّةٍ وَ هِيَ مَمْتَارَ الْبَدَهَهُ وَ مِنْ كَنْدَرَابَادَ وَ بَيْنَ كَبْرَادَابَانَ وَ قَنْدَابِيلَ رَسْتَاقَ يَعْرَفُ بِدَانِيلَ وَ فِيهِ مُسْلِمُونَ وَ كَقَارَ مِنَ الْبَدَهَهُ وَ اَكْثَرُ زَرْوَعَهُمُ النَّجَوَسَ وَ لَهُمْ كَرَوْمَ وَ مَوَاشِ وَ هِيَ نَاحِيَةَ خَصْبَةَ وَ اَلَّلَ هُوَ اَسَمُ رَجُلٌ تَغْلِبَ عَلَى هَذِهِ الْكُورَةِ فَنُسَبِتُ إِلَيْهِ \*

وَ اَمَّا الْمَسَافَاتُ بَهَا

فَمِنْ مَرَالِي كَثِيرٌ نَحْوُ خَمْسَ مَرَاحِلٍ وَ مِنْ كَدِرِالِي مَدْرِيُورُ مَرَحْلَتَانَ وَ مِنْ اَرَادَ بَيْنَ فَرِبَوْدَ إِلَى تَيْزِ مَكْرَانَ فَطَرِيقَهَا عَلَى كَدِيَ وَ مَرِيَ وَ مَدْرِيُورَ إِلَى دَرَكَ ثَلَاثَ مَرَاحِلٍ وَ مِنْ دَرَكَ إِلَى رَاسَلَ ثَلَاثَ مَرَاحِلٍ وَ مِنْ رَاسَلَ فَهْلَقْهَرَا إِلَى اَصْفَعَهُ مَرَحْلَتَانَ خَفِيفَتَانَ وَ مِنْ اَصْفَعَهُ إِلَى بَنْدَ مَرَحْلَهُ وَ مِنْ بَنْدَهُ إِلَى بَهَ مَرَحْلَهُ وَ مِنْ بَهَ إِلَى قَصْرَ قَبْلَ مَرَحْلَهُ وَ مِنْ كَبِرِالِي اِرْمَانِيلَ سَتَ مَرَاحِلٍ وَ مِنْ اِرْمَابِيلَ إِلَى وَسِيَ مَرَحْلَتَانَ وَ مِنْ مَدَلِي إِلَى الدَّبِيلَ اَرْبَعَ مَرَاحِلٍ وَ مِنْ الْمَنْصُورَةِ إِلَى

الدبيل ست مراحل و من المتصورة الى الملتان اثنا عشر مرحلة و من المتصورة الى طوران نحو خمس عشرة مرحلة و من وصدان الى الملتان نحو عشرين مرحلة و من وصدان نحو مدينة طوران و من المتصورة الى اول حد البدهة خمس مراحل و من كير مسكن عيسى بن معدان الى البدهة نحو عشر مراحل و من البدهة الى التيز نحو خمس عشرة مرحلة و طول عمل مكران من تيز الى وصدان نحو اثنا عشر مرحلة و من الملتان الى اول حد والستان المعروف بدلس نحو عشر مراحل و يحتاج الى عبور المهران اذا اردت بلاد البدهة من المتصورة الى مدينة تسمى سدوسان على شط مهران و من قنديبيل الى مدحه مدينة دالس اربع مراحل و من قصدان الى قنديبيل نحو خمس فراسخ و من قنديبيل الى المتصورة نحو ثمانية فراسخ و من قنديبيل الى الملتان مقدار نحو عشر مراحل و بين المتصورة و بين قامهل ثمان مراحل و من قامهل الى كندياية نحو اربع مراحل و كندياية على نحو فرسخ من البحر و من كندياية الى سوبارة نحو اربع مراحل و سوبارة من البحر على نصف فرسخ و بين سوبارة و سدان نحو خمس مراحل وهي ايضا على نصف فرسخ من البحر و بين صيمود و بين سندان نحو خمس مراحل و بين صيمود و سراذيب نحو خمس مرحلة و بين الملتان و سمد نحو مرحلتين و من سمد الى الرود نحو ثلاط مراحل و من الرود الى اسري اربع مراحل و من اسري الى فلدي مرحلتان و من فلد الى المتصورة موجلة و من الدبيل الى مرون اربع مراحل و من مرون الى <sup>الحابر</sup> مرحلتان و من فالدي الى مكري نحو

اربع فراسخ وسامدة هي بين المنصورة وبين فامهل على مرحلة من المنصورة \*

واما انهارها فان لهم نهرا يعرف بهران وبلغني ان مخرجه من ظهر جبل يخرج منه بعض انهار جيكون فيظهر مهران بناحية الملتان فيجري على حد سمد والرود ثم على المنصورة حتى يقع في البحر شرقى الدليل وهو نهر كبير عذب جدا ويقال ان فيه تماسم مثل ما في النيل وانه مثل النيل في الكبر وجريه مثل جريه يرتفع على وجه الارض ثم ينضب ويزرع عليها مثل ما ذكرناه في ارض مصر والسد الروذ من الملتان على نحو من ثلات مراحل وهو نهر كبير عذب بلغني انه يفرع الى مهران واما مكران فان الغالب عليها البوادي والمباحس وهي قليلة الانهار جدا لهم ما بين المنصورة مياه من مهران كالبطائخ عليها طايفة من السند يعرفون بالرُّط فمن قارب منهم هذا الماء فهم في اخصاص وطعامهم السمك وطير الماء في جملة ما يتغذون به ومن بعد منهم في الباراري فهم مثل الاكراط قد انتهينا في حد المشرق الى آخر حدود الاسلام \*

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*Second Notice on the Argentiferous Ores of Deoghur.—By HENRY PIDDINGTON; Curator, Museum of Economic Geology.*

In my first notice of these remarkable ores (Journal Vol. XX. p. 1. I stated that several of them contained silver, and were in fact the true Mexican *Colorados* and Peruvian *Pacos*, and that working a pound weight of two of them by the Spanish Amalgamation process, I had obtained an average produce of  $8\frac{1}{4}$  and 13.5 Mares of silver : I also stated that some of the ores contained more promising proportions of silver.

Our zealous contributor Capt. Sherwill having sent me a box of the ores from which I obtained 14 lbs. weight of them, I have worked the whole quantity at once; and as all these new operations and results are of interest, I describe the ores and the variation of the process which was not exactly the same as before.

A. 9 lbs. Adv. weight of a dark dull liver-coloured and earthy green ore, a mixture of carbonates and sulphurets of copper and oxide of iron, with a few specks of yellow sulphuret like a very dull peacock ore. Its external coat is of a bright *Colorados* red.

B. 5 lbs. Adv. weight of the same ore, clouded and mottled with red and green earthy masses, as if in process of being converted into a *Colorado*; the external coat also the same as A.

Both kinds of the ore contain a little Bismuth.

These 14 lbs. weight of ore were very gently roasted to form the *magistral* from the sulphuret of copper of the ore, which is one variety of the Mexican modes of treating this class of them; and the colour of the pulverised ore changed in this operation from a greenish to a reddish brown. The salt and mercury were added as before, so as to insure the extraction of the whole of the silver; and both kinds when washed off were found to give so nearly the same proportional produce that the whole may be taken as one lot. The separation of the whole of the silver was found to be complete, as none could be detected in the residuum from the washings.

The 14 lbs. of ore produced 154 grains of pure silver (165 grains, or the produce of 15 lbs of the ore would be required for the weight of pure silver in a rupee), and this I have had manufactured into a medal with the following inscription on each side of it.

JAMES ANDREW,  
MARQUIS OF DALHOUSIE  
*Governor-General of India*  
1852.

H. P. CURATOR.

1852.  
**BENGAL SILVER**  
From Deoghur  
180' N. W. of Calcutta.  
Amalgamated  
From Ore of  $15\frac{1}{2}$  Marcs.  
or  $\frac{1}{636}$ .

154 grains of silver from 14 lbs Avoirdupois weight of ore is 11 grains to a pound weight; this would be called by a Mexican Miner,

ore of  $15\frac{1}{2}$  Mares\* to the *Caxon* (of 5000 lbs. Adv.) so that it will be seen, referring to what I have already stated in my former paper, that this is far above an average ore. In practice, however, on the large scale, as all the silver is not extracted, it would rank something lower.

It is perfectly impossible to say what this ore at the surface may be the indication of; but assuredly, for any thing we know, or I fear are likely to know for years to come, we may have a whole Mexico within our reach, though now buried amongst the forests and beneath the rocks of Birbroom.



*On HIRCINE, a new Resin, by HENRY PIDDINGTON; Curator,  
Museum of Economic Geology.*

1. I have not ventured yet to announce this as a new *mineral Resin*, though I think it may be so. It was placed in my hands by Mr. Theobald, Senior, with a request that I would examine it. Mr. Theobald has not yet been at liberty to furnish me with any memoranda regarding its locality, but expects soon to be able to do so.

It should be observed that we had only a small lump of it weighing barely an ounce Troy; and it was of course desirable to keep as much of this as possible for a Museum specimen.†

2. This resin is brown on the external parts and of a very brown yellow colour internally.

3. It is generally opaque, but is slightly translucent at the edges.

4. It is tough to break, and very tough and elastic, leaping out of the mortar if not covered up, while pounding.

5. Its fracture is hackly in small pieces, but conchoidal in the large.

6. Its specific gravity is 1.10, but if freed from the external rough coat, which could not be completely divested of air bubbles, it would probably be 1.2 or thereabouts.

\* The Spanish Marc is  $3550\frac{1}{2}$  grs. troy.

† Persons desiring to have specimens chemically examined should always remember that it is far better to send large specimens than small ones, on very many accounts. To a Museum they cannot send them too large or too numerous in kind, variety, matrix of ores, &c.

7. It melts and drops in the flame of a candle, and an impression may be taken upon it; resembling in this respect very bad bazar sealing wax.

8. It burns in the forceps, or in a porcelain capsule, with a blazing yellowish flame, with numerous strong jets of gas, and a dark smoke like the best bituminous coal. Towards the end of this first combustion it swells into a round, tough, carbonaceous ball, and the flame expires. This ball has a very peculiar semi-animal odour which may be described as that of coarse hair, or **HIRCINE**, whence its name; but it is not so strong as to be altogether disagreeable. When this coal is again heated upon a large piece of platinum foil it swells, and flames, and jets exceedingly, the gaseous emanations covering the whole of the platinum foil with flame, as if alcohol, ether, or naphtha was projected from the burning mass! When the flame, expires it leaves a very light charcoal and a coat of grey dust on the platinum. The whole of this dust and coal, when burned to a grey ash in a platinum crucible, is found by acids and the blowpipe to consist of minute portions of Iron and Silica without any trace of Lime or Alumina.

#### *Solubility in Water.*

9. By boiling in distilled water it softens, and the powder gives out with the steam the peculiar odour above alluded to. It does not colour the water in any material degree, but Nitrate of silver renders the solution slightly turbid. When it is evaporated, a slight portion of a white gummy matter is left in the capsule which has no smell or taste; so far at least, as a minute trial with a small quantity of the resin could ascertain.

#### *In Alcohol.*

10. It is but little soluble in cold Alcohol. In boiling Alcohol about one-half of it, or less, is dissolved when powdered, giving a gold yellow solution; the insoluble part is a brown granular residuum, and the Alcohol has flaky white masses suspended in it which do not settle. These collected on a filter give a greyish white crust, which boiled in fresh Alcohol dissolves also, leaving only a little granular deposit; the Alcohol remaining colourless. Upon platinum this white crust flames quickly with a bright white flame and burns without any residuum but always with the peculiar hircine odour, though not in so strong a degree. When the Alcoholic solution of the white crust is evaporated

it leaves a dirty greyish white mass which has an agreeable odour, but does not, in the small quantity experimented upon, resemble a resin, as it coagulates in clots and masses in the watch glass.

The Alcoholic residuum is a light brown resin which burns with a bright clear flame and leaves a white powdery ash as before. The latter portions of the smoke have a musky odour, which, like the hircine one of the original resin, is not disagreeable.

This Alcoholic residuum is insoluble in ether, or but very partially soluble, giving only a faint yellow colour to it.

When the pure and filtered yellow Alcoholic solution is allowed to evaporate, it gives an orange-coloured resin, which burns with a bright, clear, yellow flame after fusing to a bright orange red mass.

This resin is almost totally soluble in ether, giving a bright yellow solution with but a trifling residuum. Its smell is a strong sugary one, like a cask or fazil of raisins.

#### *With the Acids.*

11. In concentrated Nitric Acid it becomes a tough, bright, yellow pasty and frothy mass, and partly dissolves; colouring the Acid of a bright straw-yellow colour. The pasty residuum adheres somewhat to the fingers, but could not be farther examined.

The Nitric Acid solution gives a white precipitate to Carbonate of Potass which is mostly soluble in an excess of the Alkali, but a portion of it remains as a silky precipitate like those of salts of Barytes.

In Acetic Acid it also gives a straw-yellow solution which is precipitated by Carbonate of Potass, but this precipitate does not appear to be soluble in excess of the Alkali, and is silky like the residual precipitate from the Nitric Acid solution above described. When the Acetic Acid solution is evaporated it gives a brown resinous-looking material which is soluble in Alcohol.

Its re-actions with strong Sulphuric Acid are the most remarkable, and with the effect of Nitric Acid on the Alcoholic solution seem quite to distinguish it from any of the resins or gum resins of which we have any record.\*

\* Mr. Hatchett, Phil. Trans. for 1806, p. 92, says, that Guiacum gives also a deep red colour to Sulphuric Acid but then it undergoes various changes of colour, from green to blue and brown, when Nitric Acid is added to the Alcoholic solution; which as will be subsequently seen Hircine does not. Hircine in the mass looks much

It dissolves almost totally (leaving only I think a few of the surface impurities) giving a deep blood-red solution which appears like inspissated venous blood, which after some days changes to a deep brown. When diluted this solution becomes of a dull, dirty, troubled white colour.

With Carbonate of Potass a white cloudy and silky precipitate is shewn.

Dropped into ammonia with precaution it colours the solution brown, and finally when left to settle after saturation, gives clots of a dark brown glutinous matter, which seem to be the original resin in a softened state.

*The action of the Acids on the Alcoholic solution.*

12. It appeared worth while to examine this, as these effects are well marked with guiacum and some other of the resins. The results were—

The Alcoholic solution, with Nitric Acid diluted with one-fourth water, changes only from a golden brown to a clear gold colour and no change occurs after 48 hours.

The same takes place with Phosphoric Acid, with a slight white deposit.

With Sulphuric, Muriatic, and Acetic Acids a white precipitate is produced which is less plentiful with the Acetic Acid than with the two first. In all of them the fluid shews no alteration of colour, except as above noted from a golden brown to a clear yellow or golden colour.

13. We cannot from so small a portion form any opinion of its economical uses as a varnish, or for sealing wax, or any of the purposes to which shell-lac is supplied, nor can I afford any of it to ascertain its habits with Turpentine and Naphtha. We are also ignorant if it is abundant and at what rate it can be obtained. For the present then I have only named it, provisionally, **HIRCINE**.

more like a piece of *Guiacum wood* (*Lignum vitæ*) as to colour, but not weight, than like the gum resin of that name, which indeed it does not at all resemble.

PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL.  
FOR JANUARY, 1852.

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At the Annual General Meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal held on the 7th of January 1852, at half past 8 p. m.

Honourable Sir JAMES COLVILE, Kt. President, in the chair.

Mr. L. Clint was named for ballot at the next Meeting ;—proposed by the President and seconded by Dr. A. Sprenger.

The proceedings of the preceding Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Annual Report was next received and adopted.

ANNUAL REPORT

READ AT THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY,  
ON THE 7TH JANUARY, 1852.

The Council have the satisfaction of submitting their usual Annual Report on the Society's affairs for the past year, and in the remarks which they have to make will observe the order followed in last year's Report.

The Society have to report the loss by death of four, and by withdrawal of fifteen members. The first four include the name of Major J. D. Cunningham, a distinguished officer and student, who had contributed several able papers to the Journal. There have, however, been ten admissions during the year, and the Society now numbers one hundred and thirty members, of whom six only are absent in Europe.

*Finances.*—The prospects held out in the Finance Committee's Report of last year (*Jany. 3rd, 1851,*) have been fully realized. The Society's accounts have been subjected to monthly and careful scrutiny by the same Committee. The liabilities have been reduced by Rs. 1804-10,\*

\* Debt paid off .... Rs 1,804 10 0  
Surplus income after pay-  
ment of the above debt, 1,770 2 11

Rs. 3,574 12 11  
Annual surplus as esti-  
mated in last year's  
Report,..... 3,000 0 0

and the year now commenced should show the Society entirely free from embarrassment. In substantiation of this fact, the Council have only to point to the following abstract of the past year's

accounts. This excludes the Government grants which are made for specific objects, and exhibits only the strength, and the use made, of the Society's own resources.

INCOME.

Contributions, ..	..	..	..	..	8,839	4	5
Library, ..	..	..	..	..	105	8	0
Sale of Oriental Publications, ..	..	..	..	..	1,417	8	6
Journal, ..	..	..	..	..	1,222	0	0
							11,584 4 11

EXPENDITURE.

Zoological Department, ..	..	..	..	..	643	3	3
Library, ..	..	..	..	..	2,080	1	3
Sale of Oriental Publications, ..	..	..	..	..	1	8	0
Journal, ..	..	..	..	..	3,383	5	9
Secretary's Office, ..	..	..	..	..	848	0	6
Building, ..	..	..	..	..	39	7	0
Miscellaneous—including 1804-10 of liabilities cleared off, ..	..	..	..	..	2,914	9	6
							9,910 3 3
							Surplus income,.. 1674 1 8

Thus with the balance in hand on the 30th December, 1850, of Rs. 1,674-1-8 the year's management shows a present available cash balance of Rs. 3,481-9-1. If against this assets be placed the full remaining amount of the Society's liabilities, pressing or otherwise, viz. Rs. 4,584-14-1, it will be seen that Rs. 1,103-5 only, or a sum considerably within the above surplus, has to be liquidated in the course of the current year.

The outstanding assets of the Society under all heads are rated at Rs. 14,264-3-4, more than half of which is supposed to be recoverable. The attention of the Finance Committee will now be given to the determination of the true character of these assets, to the recovery of such as are available, and to the removal from the accounts of such as are not likely to be realized.

The estimated income from contributions for the current year may be taken at 8,000 Rs., while of the other sources, that from the sale of

Oriental Publications is decidedly improving. The Council therefore may fairly congratulate the Society on the immediate prospect of seeing its finances re-established on a healthy footing.

The mode of keeping the accounts is not quite so clear as the Council would wish to see adopted, and they have requested the Secretary to re-model his Establishment with a view to introducing a better system. The Assistant Secretary's services might, the Council think, be made advantageously of use in seeing this reform carried out.

*Bye-laws.*—The revised Code of Bye-laws was passed by the Society on the 12th of March last, and has since been in successful operation. The modification of one of these Bye-laws has lately been suggested by the Council, and their proposal will have to be considered by the present meeting.

*Secretaries.*—Captain Hayes's resignation consequent on his leaving the Presidency was necessarily accepted on the 7th of May last, when Dr. Sprenger, an Oriental scholar of known and high attainments, was elected Secretary on the appointment generally of office-bearers under the revised Code.

*Journal.*—The number of Journals published during the year is seven. The Secretary has materials on hand for three more numbers, which will shortly appear.

*Oriental Publication Fund.*—The Cash balance in hand and invested on account of this Fund amounts to Rs. 6,808-13. During the year six numbers of the *Bibliotheca Indica* have been published including the number edited by the Rev. K. M. Bannerjea. The Report by the Oriental Sub-Committee on the mode of editing and issuing this publication referred to in the Annual Statement of the Committee for the past year, has been submitted during this year, and was adopted by this Society on the 5th November to the following effect.

“That whilst it is of the highest importance for translations to be made here in India with all Hindu assistance, it is not expedient to limit the publication of volumes in the *Bibliotheca Indica* to works which the Editors may be prepared at once to translate. It is evident that such a restriction would operate unfavourably, as in many cases years must be spent before a perfectly satisfactory translation would be finished.

*Museum.*—The Council have much satisfaction in renewing the testimony borne in last year's report to the services of the Curators of the Museum in both its departments.

*Library and Librarian.*—The number of works added to the Library during the year is 93. This department of the Institution has occupied the Conneil's serious attention, very much yet remains to be done both in the way of enriching its contents, and opening out and preserving the valuable books and MSS. already collected. Some slight advance towards this latter object has been made in the course of the year under report. It is proposed to devote the whole available surplus of the current year to these purposes. The Librarian's discharge of his duties continues to be most satisfactory.

(Signed)      **A. SPRENGER,**  
*Secretary.*

In conformity to a notice given at the monthly meeting on the 3rd December last, the President on behalf of the Council, moved that the Rule No. 6 regarding the election of ordinary members be amended by striking out from it the words "eleven" and inserting *seven*.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Beadon, and carried *nem. con.*

The Meeting then proceeded to elect Office-bearers for the current year, and appointed Messrs. B. J. Colvin and C. Beadon as scrutineers who after examining the lists declared the following to be the result of the ballot.

**Sir James Colvile, President.**

**Sir H. M. Elliot,**  
**Dr. O'Shaughnessy,** }  
**W. Jackson, Esq.** } *Vice Presidents.*

*Council.*

**J. R. Colvin, Esq.**

**C. Beadon, Esq.**

**Capt. Thuillier.**

**A. Grote Esq.,**

**Rev. W. Kay.**

**Major Baker.**

**R. G. Ghose, Esq.**

**A. J. M. Mills, Esq.**

**S. G. T. Heatly, Esq.**

**H. Walker, Esq.**

*Secretary.*

**Dr. A. Sprenger.**

Dr.

Abstract Statement of Receipts and

## RECEIPTS.

## To MUSEUM.

Received from the General Treasury, the Amount of Government allowance authorized by the Court of Directors for the services of a Curator, from December, 1850—to November, 1851, at 250 Rs. per mensem, .....	3,000 0 0
Ditto for the preparation of Specimens of Natural History, from ditto to ditto at 50 Rs. per mensem, .....	600 0 0
Received Fine from Chokeedar's Salary, .....	3 0 0
	3,603 0 0

## To MUSEUM OF ECONOMIC GEOLOGY.

Ditto ditto Amount of Government allowance for the services of a joint Curator from December, 1850 to November, 1851, at 250 Rs. per mensem, .....	3,000 0 0
Ditto for Establishment and Contingencies from December, 1850 to November, 1851, at 64 Rs. per mensem, .....	768 0 0
	3,768 0 0

## To CONTRIBUTIONS AND ADMISSION FEES.

Received from Members Amount of Quarterly Contributions from January to December, 1851,.....	8,434 9 8
Ditto ditto in advance,.....	20 10 9
Ditto ditto by transfer,.....	128 0 0
Ditto ditto admission Fees,.....	256 0 0
	8,839 4 5

## To LIBRARY.

Received by Sale of Miscellaneous Books,.....	101 8 0
Received Fine from Chokeedar's Salary,..	3 0 0
Received from Sekligar his services not having been entertained in the month of March, for 15 days,.....	1 0 0
	4 0 0
	105 8 0

Carried over, 16,315 12 5

## Disbursements of the Asiatic Society, for the year 1851.

Cr.

## DISBURSEMENTS.

## BY MUSEUM.

Paid Mr. E. Blyth's Salary as Curator from December, 1850 to November, 1851, being 12 months, at 250 Rs. per mensem, .....	3,000	0	0
Ditto ditto house-rent from ditto to ditto being 12 months, at 40 Rs. per mensem, .....	480	0	0
Ditto Establishment of Taxidermists from ditto to ditto, at 45-2-8 Rs. per mensem, .....	530	0	0
Ditto for Contingencies incurred for the preparation of Specimens of Natural History from ditto to ditto, .....	233	3	3
			4,213 3 3

## BY MUSEUM OF ECONOMIC GEOLOGY.

Ditto Mr. H. Piddington's Salary as joint Curator from December, 1850 to November, 1851, being 12 months, at 250 Rs. per mensem, .....	3,000	0	0
Ditto Establishment from ditto to ditto, at 35 Rs. per mensem, .....	420	0	0
Ditto for Contingencies from ditto to ditto, .....	155	5	3
Ditto for a Copy of Bengal Directory of 1851,.....	8	0	0
Ditto for a Copy of Rose's Chemical Analysis, 3 vols..	24	0	0
Ditto for a Copy of William's Mineral Kingdom,.....	4	8	0
Ditto for a Copy of Report of the Commissioners on Mines, folio, .....	10	0	0
Ditto for a Copy of McCulloch's Geology, 2 vols. ..	5	0	0
Ditto for a Copy of De la Beche's Geological Observer,	13	8	0
Ditto for a Copy of Dana's Mineralogy, .....	16	0	0
Ditto for a Copy of Progress of Chemistry, 5 Nos. ..	1	0	0
			3,657 5 3

## BY MUSEUM OF MINERALOGY AND GEOLOGY.

Ditto Mr. H. Piddington, Curator for sundry contingencies,.....	17	10	6
			17 10 6

## BY LIBRARY.

Ditto Babu Rajendralal Mitra's Salary as Assistant Secretary and Librarian from December, 1850 to November, 1851, being 12 months, at 70 Rs. per mensem, .....	840	0	0
Ditto Establishment from ditto to ditto being 12 months, at 37 Rs. 8as. per mensem, .....	450	0	0
Ditto Contingencies from ditto to ditto,.....	44	8	3
Ditto Messrs. P. S. DeRozario and Co. for sundry Stationery, .....	23	4	0
Ditto Radhanauth Dhur and Co. for ditto,.....	5	0	0
Ditto Mr. R. S. Walker, Agent of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co., Charges for landing a Parcel from Bombay, .....	0	8	0
Ditto Messrs. W. Thacker and Co. for purchase of Books, .....	93	4	0
			1,456 8 3 7,918 3 0

Carried over, 1,456 8 3 7,918 3 0

Brought forward, 16,315 12 5

**TO SALE OF ORIENTAL PUBLICATIONS.**

Received by Sale of Oriental works sold at the Library,  
 and Subscriptions to the Bibliotheca Indica, ..... 1,267 8 6  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 1,267 8 6

**TO SALE OF ORIENTAL PUBLICATIONS AT BENARES.**

Received from Major Kittoe, proceeds of Oriental  
 works sold at Benares, ..... 150 0 0  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 150 0 0

Carried over, 17,733 4 11

Brought forward,	1,456	8	3	7,918	3	0
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Ditto Messrs. Scott and Co. for a Copy of Bengal Directory for 1851, .....	8	0	0		
Ditto Mr. Thomas Black for Lithographing 250 Copies of a letter of thanks, with paper,.....	15	0	0		
250 ditto of a Vignette of the Society from steel on the above at 6 Rs. per 100, .....	30	0	0		
Ditto Noorkhan for mounting and varnishing Maps, .....	5	0	0		
Ditto Messrs. R. C. Lepage and Co. for purchase of Books and landing charges,.....	39	12	0		
Ditto Messrs. Gladstone, Wyllie and Co. for Freight on a case of sundry Books despatched to Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co. of London for presentation to the Royal Academy of Munich, .....	10	0	0		
Ditto Hurryhur Banejee for printing 500 Copies of Circular letter of thanks,.....	2	0	0		
Ditto Bussiruddin Bookseller for 2 vols. of Index to the Edinburgh Review, .....	5	0	0		
Ditto Duftery for binding Books, .....	195	2	0		
Ditto W. Anderson, Esq. Manager of the Oriental Bank for a set of Bills of Exchange for £ 31 10s. one day's Sight in favor of W. Neil, Esq. Collector of the Oriental Translation Fund, London, remitted to him on Account of Subscription, for the years 1849-50-51; exchange at 1-11 per Rupee, .....	328	11	0		
			2,080		
			1	3	

BY SALE OF ORIENTAL PUBLICATIONS AT BENARES.

Ditto Mr. M. G. Castello, Government Steam Department, Freight on a Parcel of Books despatched to Major M. Kittoe, Benares, for sale, .....	1	8	0		
			1	8	0

BY MISCELLANEOUS.

Ditto F. Halligan's Salary as night-guard from December, 1850 to August, 1851, being 9 months, at 40 Rs. per mensem, .....	360	0	0
Ditto M. McGrath's Salary as night-guard from September to November, 1851, being 3 months, at 40 Rs. per mensem, .....	120	0	0
Ditto for advertizing Meeting of the Society in the Newspapers, .....	258	7	0
Ditto Mr. J. Chaunce for winding up and keeping the Clock in Order, from May, 1850 to April, 1851, .....	25	0	0
Ditto R. Ghose, Collector of Assessment for the Premises of the Asiatic Society, Park Street No. 45 from November, 1850 to July, 1851,.....	157	8	0
Ditto sundry contingent Charges for the Meeting and Oil for the night-guard, .....	148	11	3
Ditto Postage for Circular letters forwarded to the Mofussil Members for votes, .....	14	12	0
Ditto Rev. J. Thomas, on account Baptist Mission Press, for printing Miscellaneous Papers, &c. ....	1,606	8	0

Carried over,	2,690	14	3	9,999	12	3
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Brought forward, 17,732 4 11

## TO JOURNAL.

Received by Sale of the Society's Journals and from Subscriptions to the Journal, .....	1,222	0	0
	<hr/>		
	1,222	0	0

Carried over, 18,955 4 11

Brought over,	2,690	14	3	9,999	12	3
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Ditto Messrs. Augier and Co. for repairing a Circular Argand lamp, .....	3	0	0
Ditto Harranchunder Surcar for Lithographing 1000 Copies of Contribution Bills, at 1-8 per 100, .....	15	0	0
Ditto Secretary to the India General Steam Navigation Co. Freight on a Parcel despatched per Steamer Assam, to Mr. Balfour, .....	2	0	0
Ditto Charges for landing a case from Ship "Paradise,"	0	9	3
			2,711 7 6

## By JOURNAL.

Ditto Rev. J. Thomas, on account Baptist Mission Press, for printing the Society's Journal from September to December, 1849, and No. 1 to 7 of 1850, .....	2,610	0	0
In part of No. 1 of 1851, .....	180	0	0
			2,790 0 0
Ditto Mr. Thomas Black, proprietor of the Asiatic Lithographic Press for Lithographing Plates, &c...	41	5	0
Ditto for Freight for Journals forwarded to Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co. of London, per P. O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer, .....	144	6	0
Ditto Madhabchunder Mookerjee for Colouring 249 Copies of Plates, at 7.8 per 100, .....	18	10	9
Ditto Modosuden Doss Draftsman for Extra work, ..	56	8	0
Ditto Horeemohun Doss for Colouring Plates of Fishes,	7	0	0
Ditto Abdool Haleem for Copying Maps, &c. .....	68	0	0
Ditto Mr. G. H. Stapleton for Lithographing papers, &c.....	201	2	0
Ditto Messrs Gladstone, Wyllie and Co. for Freight on a Case of Journals despatched to Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co. of London, .....	10	0	0
Ditto Contingencies and Postage, .....	46	6	0
			3,383 5 9

## By SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Ditto Establishment from December, 1850 to November, 1851, .....	718	0	0
Ditto for Stationery, .....	14	6	6
Ditto for Account Books, .....	6	2	0
Ditto Extra Writer and Surcar for Collecting Bills, ..	36	2	0
Ditto for Contingencies and Postage, .....	73	6	0
			848 0 6

## By BUILDING.

Ditto Mr. Crow, Builder, for Masonry work done by him, .....	39	7	0
			39 7 0

## By H. TORRENS.

Ditto him by transfer in part payment of Rs. 870, due to him by the Society on the 31st December, 1850,	64	0	0
			64 0 0

## By J. MUIR.

Ditto him by transfer in part payment of Rs. 159-14, due to him by the Society on the 31st December, 1850,	114	2	0
			114 2 0

Carried over,	17,160	3	0
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Brought over, 18,955 4 11

TO BALANCE.	18,955	4	11
As per Account closed on the 31st December, 1850, .....	1,711	7	2
Co.'s Rs.	20,666	12	1

Brought over, 17,160 3 0

## BY J. W. LAIDLAW.

Ditto him by transfer in part payment of Rs. 443-7-4,  
due to him by the Society on the 31st December,

1850, .....	25	0	0
	25	0	0
	17,185 3 0		

## BY BALANCE.

In the Bank of Bengal, ..... 3,059 4 5

Ditto on Account of the Journal, .... 108 12 4

Cash in hand, ..... 67 2 1

3,235	2	10
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## BY INEFFICIENT BALANCE.

For Balance of the Amount advanced to

Mr. E. Blyth, Curator, for Contingencies in the Museum and Zoology Department, for the month of November and December, as per Receipt,

144	3	6
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Ditto ditto advanced to Babu Rajendra Lall Mittra, Librarian and Assistant Secretary, for Contingencies in the Library, for November and December, as per Receipt, .....

32	2	9
----	---	---

Amount advanced to Ramdhone Mistry for Book-cases in the English Library,

70	0	0
----	---	---

246	6	3
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3,481	9	1
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Co.'s Rs.....	20,666	12	1
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E. E.

(Signed) CALLY-CHARAN NANDY,  
*Offy. Accountant.*

Dr.

The Oriental Publication Fund in

January 20th, 1851.—To Cash paid Establishment for the Custody of Oriental Works for December, 1850,	42	0	0
Ditto Sariatullah Duftory for binding books as per bill,	41	0	0
Ditto 31st. Ditto Babu Rajendra Lall Mittra, Librarian, for sundry Contingencies for December last,..	7	9	0
			90 9 0
February 19th. Ditto for sundry Contingencies for January last as per bill, .....	2	3	0
Ditto Establishment for the Custody of Oriental Works, for January last, .....	42	0	0
Ditto Dr. E. Röer, Editor of the Oriental Journal, Bibliotheca Indica, his Salary for December 1850 and January last, .....	200	0	0
Ditto ditto, Establishment for ditto, .....	78	0	0
Ditto ditto, Contingencies for ditto, .....	47	12	6
Ditto 21st ditto, Sariatullah Duftory for binding books as per bill,.....	8	0	0
			377 15 6
March 24th, Ditto Establishment for the Custody of Oriental Works for February last, .....	42	0	0
Ditto 26th, Ditto Dr. E. Röer, Editor of the Oriental Journal Bibliotheca Indica, his Salary for February last, .....	100	0	0
Ditto ditto, Establishment for ditto, .....	35	0	0
Ditto ditto, Contingent for ditto, .....	26	6	0
			203 6 0
April 7th, Ditto Babu Rajendra Lall Mittra, Librarian, for sundry Contingencies for February and March last, .....	2	8	0
Ditto 25th, ditto Dr. E. Röer, Editor of the Oriental Journal Bibliotheca Indica, his Salary for March last,	100	0	0
Ditto ditto, Establishment for ditto, .....	35	0	0
Ditto ditto, Contingent for ditto, .....	27	11	6
Ditto Cash paid Establishment for the Custody of Oriental Works for March last, .....	42	0	0
Ditto 26th, ditto Rev. J. Thomas, for printing and paper, 500 Copies of Bibliotheca Indica, Nos. 29 and 30 as per bill, .....	444	0	0
			651 3 6
May 10th, ditto Babu Rajendra Lall Mittra, Librarian, for sundry Contingencies for April last,.....	1	0	0
Ditto 16th, ditto Establishment for the Custody of Oriental Works for April last,.....	42	0	0
Ditto 17th, ditto ditto Dr. E. Röer, Editor of the Oriental Journal Bibliotheca Indica, his Salary for April last, .....	100	0	0
Ditto ditto, Establishment for ditto, .....	35	0	0
Ditto ditto, Contingencies for ditto, .....	26	10	6
Ditto 22nd ditto Moee-uden Ahmud Book-seller for a Copy of Tufsr Ahmudin, .....	8	0	0
			212 10 6

Carried over, 1535 12 6

*Account Current with the Asiatic Society.*

Cr.

January 1st 1851.—By Balance of account closed and published down to the 31st December 1850.	
Company's Papers of the new 5 per Cent. Loan deposited with the Government Agent, .....	5,500 0 0
Cash in the Bank of Bengal, .....	554 2 9
Cash in hand, .....	32 7 6
	6,086 10 3
Ditto 22nd, by Cash received from the General Treasury being the monthly grant sanctioned by the Court of Directors for the month of December 1850, .....	500 0 0
February 17th, ditto ditto for January last, .....	500 0 0
March 24th, ditto ditto for February 1851, .....	500 0 0
April 22nd, ditto ditto for March 1851, .....	500 0 0
May 20th, ditto ditto for April 1851, .....	500 0 0
June 19th, ditto ditto for May 1851, .....	500 0 0
July 18th, ditto ditto for June 1851, .....	500 0 0
August 15th, ditto ditto for July 1851, .....	500 0 0
September 19th, ditto ditto for August 1851, .....	500 0 0
October 29th, ditto ditto for September 1851, .....	500 0 0
November 19th, ditto ditto for October 1851, .....	500 0 0
December 23rd, ditto ditto for November 1851, .....	500 0 0
	500 0 0

Brought forward, 1,535 12 6

June 11th, ditto Establishment for the Custody of Oriental Works for May last, .....	42	0	0
Ditto 14tb, ditto Essurchunder Sarmana, Pundit for Babu Rajendra Lall Mittra, Librarian, his Salary for May last, .....	20	0	0
Ditto 17th, ditto Dr. E. Röer Editor of the Oriental Journal Bibliotheca Indica, his Salary for May last,	100	0	0
Ditto, ditto Establishment for ditto, .....	35	0	0
Ditto, ditto Contingent for ditto, .....	26	0	0
			223 0 0

July 2nd, ditto W. Anderson, Esq., Manager of the Oriental Bank, for a set of Bills £40 at one day Sight at the rate of exchange 1-11½ per Rupee to be remitted to Mr. F. Dummier, Berlin, subscription for 20 Copies each of Nos. 1 and 2 of Dr. Weber's Yajur Veda, .....	408	8	3
Ditto 8th, Cash paid Establishment for the Custody of Oriental Works for June last, .....	42	0	0
Ditto 15th, ditto Essurchunder Sarmana, Pundit for Babu Rajendra Lall Mittra, Librarian, his Salary for June last, .....	20	0	0
Ditto 26th, ditto Dr. E. Röer, Editor of the Oriental Journal Bibliotheca Indica, his Salary for June last, .....	100	0	0
Ditto, ditto Establishment for ditto, .....	25	0	0
Ditto, ditto Contingent for ditto, .....	24	3	0
Ditto 28th, ditto, Rev. J. Thomas, Baptist Mission Press, for printing and paper for 500 Copies of Bibliotheca Indica, Nos. 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, as per bill,..	1,518	6	0
			2,138 1 3

August 13th, ditto Establishment for the Custody of Oriental Works for July last, .....	42	0	0
Ditto 14th, ditto Dr. E. Röer, Editor of the Oriental Journal Bibliotheca Indica, his Salary for July last,	100	0	0
Ditto, ditto Establishment for ditto, .....	25	0	0
Ditto, ditto Contingent for ditto, .....	21	5	3
Ditto, 15th, ditto Essurchunder Sarmana, Pundit for Babu Rajendra Lall Mittra, Librarian, for July last,	20	0	0
Ditto 30th, ditto Babu Rajendra Lall Mittra, Librarian, for sundry Contingencies for June last, .....	1	13	0
			210 2 3

September 12th, ditto Sariatullab Duftry for binding books, as per bill,.....	29	0	0
Ditto Dr. E. Röer, Editor of the Oriental Journal Bibliotheca Indica, his Salary for August last, ....	100	0	0
Ditto, ditto Establishment for ditto, .....	35	0	0
Ditto ditto, Contingent for ditto, .....	26	0	0
Ditto 15th, Cash paid Essurchunder Sarmana, Pundit for Babu Rajendra Lall Mittra, Librarian, his Salary for August last,.....	20	0	0
Ditto 16th, ditto Establishment for the Custody of Oriental Works for August last, .....	42	0	0
Ditto 24tb, ditto Babu Rajendra Lall Mittra, Librarian, for sundry Contingencies for August last, .....	1	1	9

Carried over, 253 1 9 4,107 0 0

1852.]

*Proceedings of the Asiatic Society.*

95

Brought forward, 12,086 10 3

Carried over, 12,086 10 3

	Brought forward,	253	1	9	4,107	0	0
Ditto 26th, ditto Establishment for the Custody of Oriental Works for September, .....	42	0	0				
Ditto 27th, ditto Essurchunder Sarmana, Pundit for Babu Rajendra Lall Mittra, Librarian, his Salary for September last,.....	20	0	0				
				315	1	9	
October 27th, ditto Dr. E. Röer, Editor of the Oriental Journal Bibliotheca Indica, his Salary for September last, .....	100	0	0				
Ditto ditto Establishment for ditto, .....	35	0	0				
Ditto ditto Contingent for ditto, .....	23	8	0				
				158	8	0	
November 8th, ditto ditto Establishment for the Custody of Oriental Works for Octoher last, .....	42	0	0				
Ditto 18th, ditto Essurchunder Sarmana, Pundit for Babu Rajendra Lall Mittra, Librarian, his Salary for October last,.....	20	0	0				
Ditto 19th, ditto Dr. E. Röer, Editor of the Oriental Journal Bibliotheca Indica, his Salary for October last, .....	100	0	0				
Ditto Establishment for ditto,.....	35	0	0				
Ditto Contingent for ditto, .....	24	10	6				
				221	10	6	
December 6th, ditto Establishment for the Custody of Oriental Works for November last, .....	42	0	0				
Ditto 15th, ditto Essurchunder Sarmana, Pundit for Babu Rajendra Lall Mittra, Librarian, his Salary for November last,.....	20	0	0				
Ditto 9th, Cash paid Dr. E. Röer, Editor of the Oriental Journal Bibliotheca Indica, his Salary for November last, .....	100	0	0				
Ditto Establishment for ditto,.....	35	0	0				
Ditto Contingent for ditto, .....	24	7	0				
Ditto Rev. J. Thomas, Baptist Mission Press, for printing Bibliotheca Indica No. 36 as per bill, ....	253	8	0				
				474	15	0	
				5,277	3	3	
<b>To BALANCE.</b>							
Company's Paper of the new 5 per Cent. Loan deposited with the Government Agent, .....	5,500	0	0				
Cash in the Bank of Bengal, .....	1,272	8	3				
Cash in hand, .....	36	4	9				
				6,808	13	0	
Co.'s Rs.....	12,086	0	3				

Brought forward, 12,086 10 3

Co.'s Rs. 12,086 10 3

*Abstract Statement of Oriental Publications, Journal, &c., &c.,  
sold from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1851.*

Dr.

## ORIENTAL PUBLICATIONS.

Mahábhárata, Vol. I.	15 copies, Vol. II.	15 copies, Vol.						
III.	15 copies, Vol. IV.	15 copies, ....	Rs.	408	0	0		
Ditto Index,	60 copies,	.....		28	0	0		
Susruta,	7 copies,	.....		28	0	0		
Naishada,	18 copies,	.....		54	0	0		
Harivañsa,	5 copies,	.....		15	0	0		
Rájatarangini,	2 copies,	.....		6	0	0		
Fatáwe Alamgiri, Vol I.	4 copies, Vol. II.	1 copy, Vol.						
III.	3 copies, Vol. V.	4. copies, Vol. VI.	5 copies, ....	136	0	0		
Khazanat ul Ilm,	6 copies,	.....		18	0	0		
Anis ul Mosharrahin,	20 copies,	.....		40	0	0		
Sharaya ul Islam,	8 copies,	.....		32	0	0		
Tarikh-e-Nádiri,	1 copy,	.....		4	0	0		
Hæherlin's Anthology,	4 copies,	.....		24	0	0		
Hodgson's Aborigines,	2 copies,	.....		6	0	0		
Sanskrita Catalogue,	4 copies,	.....		4	0	0		
Bibliotheca Indica,	170 Nos.	.....		170	0	0		
								973 0 0

## JOURNAL.

Journal of the Asiatic Society,	1 vol. and 56 Nos.	.....	100	8	0	
Asiatic Researches, Vol. XVIII.	Part I.	1 copy,	.....	5	0	0
						105 8 0

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Frank's Vyása,	.....		1	0	0	
British Association Report for 1844,	.....		1	0	0	
Journal, Royal Asiatic Society, No. XII.	.....		1	8	0	
Roebuck's Proverbs,	.....		2	0	0	
Taylor's McKenzie's MSS.	.....		0	4	0	
Roth's Essay on the Vedas,	.....		0	6	6	
Roer's Vedanta Sara,	7 copies,	.....	3	8	0	
Mrichchhakati,	2 copies,	.....	18	0	0	
Westergaard's Radices Sanskritæ,	3 copies,	.....	18	0	0	
Sacuntalá,	1 copy,	.....	6	0	0	
Chezy's Sacuntalá,	3 copies,	.....	30	0	0	
Lassen's Institutiones Prakriti	1 copy,	.....	6	0	0	
Ditto Gita Govinda,	2 copies,	.....	5	0	0	
Ditto Indioche Alterthumskunde,	1 copy,	.....	8	0	0	
Böhtlinck's Panini,	3 copies,	.....	24	0	0	
Kosegarten's Panchatantra,	1 copy,	.....	6	0	0	
Böhtlinck's Sakuntala,	2 copies,	.....	12	0	0	
Géildmeister's Meghaduta,	2 copies,	.....	3	0	0	
Lassen's Prakrita grammar,	2 copies,	.....	12	0	0	
Delius's Radices Prákritikæ,	1 copy,	.....	1	8	0	
Hodgson's Buddhism,	2 copies,	.....	6	0	0	
Poley's Chandi,	1 copy,	.....	4	8	0	
Bhatrihari,	1 copy,	.....	4	0	0	

Carried over. 173 0 6 1,078 8 0

	Brought forward,	173	10	6	1,078	8	0
Ghatakarpura, 1 copy, . . . . .		1	0	0			
Yajnavalkya, 1 copy, . . . . .		3	0	0			
Laidlay's Fahian, 3 copies, . . . . .		15	0	0			
					192	10	6

	Total, . . . . .	Co.'s Rs.	1,271	2	6
Outstanding Bills as per account of 1850, . . . . .			1,228	0	0
	Total, . . . . .	Co.'s Rs.	2,499	2	6

## Cr.

By Cash paid to Cally Churn Nundy, accountant, from the 1st January to 31st December, 1851, . . . . .	1,339	6	6		
By Outstanding Bills, . . . . .	1,159	12	0		
	Total, . . . . .	Co.'s Rs.	2,499	2	6

## E. E.

31st December, 1851.

RÁJENDRALÁL MITTRA.  
Asstt. Sec. and Librarian.

LIST OF MEMBERS  
OF THE  
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL.

---

Abbott, Major James,	Faithfull, Lieut. G.
Anderson, Major W.	Falconer, Dr. H.
Avdall, J. Esq.	Fayrer, Dr. S.
Baker, Major W. E.	French, Gilson R. Esq.
Banks, Captain J. S.	Frith, R. W. G. Esq.
Barlow, Sir R.	Forbes, Lieut.-Col. W. N.
Batten, J. H. Esq.	Fytche, Captain A.
Bayley, H. V. Esq.	Govindachandra Sen, Bábu
Beadon, C. Esq.	Gray, J. J. Esq.
Beaufort, F. L. Esq.	Grote, A. Esq.
Beckwith, J. Esq.	Gubbins, C. Esq.
Bell, Dr. A.	Hall, F. E. Esq.
Birch, Lieut.-Col. R. J. H.	Hamilton, R. N. C. Esq.
Blagrave, Captain T. C.	Hannington, Major J. C.
Blundell, G. Esq.	Hayes, Captain Fletcher.
Bogle, Major A.	Hearsey, Lieut.-Col. J. B.
Bowring, S. R. Esq.	Heatley, S. G. T. Esq.
Boyes, Captain W. E.	Hodgson, H. B. Esq.
Brodie, Captain Thos.	Hopkinson, Captain H.
Broome, Captain A.	Harimohaua Sen, Bábu
Bruce, Lieut. R. C. D.	Houston, R. Esq.
Buckland, C. T. Esq.	Huffnagle, C. Esq.
Byng, Hon'ble Captain R. B.	Jackson, W. B. Esq.
Campbell, A. Esq.	Jackson, L. S. Esq.
Cautley, Lieut.-Col. P. T.	Jádabkrishna Sinha, Bábu
Cheap, G. C. Esq.	Jenkins, Lieut.-Col. F.
Colebrooke, E. Esq.	Jerdon, T. C. Esq.
Colvile, Hon'ble Sir J. W.	Kay, Rev. W.
Colvin, J. R. Esq.	Keane, Rev. W.
Colvin, B. J. Esq.	Kittoe, Major M.
Colvin, J. H. B. Esq.	Lamb, Dr. G.
Corbyn, Dr. F.	Latter, Captain T.
Cust, R. N. Esq.	Lawrence, Sir H. M.
Dalton, Lieut. E.	Layard, Capt. F.
Douglas, Captain C.	Loch, G. Esq.
Dwárkánáth Dass Basu, Bábu	Logan, J. R. Esq.
Earle, W. Esq.	Mackintosh, W. Esq.
Edgeworth, M. P. Esq.	MacLagan, Lieut. R.
Elliott, W. Esq.	Marshman, J. C. Esq.
Elliot, Sir M. H., K.C.B	Martin, Dr. W.
Erskine, the Hon'ble J. C.	Mills, A. J. M. Esq.

Mitchell, A. Esq.	Satyacharana Ghosál, Rájá
Money, D. C. Esq.	Shave, J. T. Esq.
Morton, Dr. D. T.	Sherwill, Captain W. S.
Muir, J. Esq.	Sleeman, Lieut.-Col. W. H.
Newmarch, J. Esq.	Smith, Rev. W. O'B.
Oldham, Thomas, Esq.	Spilsbury, G. G. Esq.
Ommaney, M. C. Esq.	Sprenger, Dr. A.
O'Shaughnessy, W. B. Esq. M.D.	Stewart, Dr. D.
Peel, Hon'ble Sir L.	Strong, Dr. F. P.
Phayre, Captain A.	Thomason, Hon'ble J.
Pratt, the Venerable Archdeacon	Thuillier, Captain W. H. L.
Pratápachandra Siñha, Rájá	Thurburn, Captain K.
Prinsep, C. R. Esq.	Torrens, W. H. Esq.
Prasannacumar Tagore, Bábu	Trevor, C. B. Esq.
Rajendra Datta, Bábu	Walker, H. Esq.
Ramáprasád Roy, Babu	Watkins, C. T. Esq.
Rámachand Siñha, Rájá	Waugh, Lieut.-Col. A. S.
Ramgopal Ghose, Bábu	Willis, J. Esq.
Ramánáth Tagore, Bábu	Wilson, the Right Rev. Daniel, Lord Bishop of Calcutta.
Rogers, Captain J. E.	Woodrow, H. Esq.
Row, Dr. J.	
Samuells, E. A. Esq.	

## LIST OF MEMBERS ELECTED DURING THE YEAR 1851.

Erskine, Hon'ble J. C.	Fayrer, Dr. S.
Sprenger, Dr. A.	Oldham, Professor Thos.
Colvin, J. H. B. Esq.	Faithfull, Lieut. G.
Jádabakrishna Siñha, Bábu	Layard, Captain.
Woodrow, H. Esq.	Thurburn, Captain.

The loss of Members by deaths, departures to Europe, and withdrawals, has been as follows :—

*Gone to Europe.*

Benson, Lieut.-Col. R.	Strachey, John, Esq.
Cust, R. N. Esq.	Stephens, Captain, B. N. I.
Thurburn, R. V. Esq.	Frith, W. H. L. Esq.

*Members lost by Death.*

Cunningham, Capt. J. D.
Davidson, T. R. Esq.
McLeod, D. F. Esq.
Reddie, J. Esq.

*Members lost by Withdrawals.*

Brandreth, J. E. L. Esq.	Lushington, H. Esq.
Burton, Capt. C. E.	Ripley, Lieut. F. W.
Durand, Major H. M.	Sandes, F. C. Esq.
Greenway, W. Esq.	Jones, R. Esq.
Hay, A. Esq.	Dirom, W. H. Esq.
Lushington E. H. Esq.	Lackersteen, Count, J.
Thomas, R. Esq.	Maxwell, Lieut. J. H.
Young, Dr. R.	

*Meteorological Register kept at the Surveyor General's Office, Calcutta, for the Month of January, 1852.*

Date.	Observations made at Sun-rise.				Maximum Pressure observed at 9 h. 50 m.				Observations made at Apparent Noon.			
	Temperature.	Wind.	Aspect of Sky.	Wind.	Temperature.	Wind.	Aspect of Sky.	Wind.	Temperature.	Wind.	Aspect of Sky.	Wind.
1	Inches	°	°	°	Inches	°	°	°	Inches	°	°	°
2	30.003	58.6	58.7	57.6	30.054	68.7	71.5	64.8	30.010	74.0	76.6	66.3
3	.086	59.6	59.7	55.0	.162	65.7	68.0	57.4	.101	71.4	73.4	59.0
4	.127	56.3	55.9	52.8	.161	63.0	66.0	58.2	.090	70.2	72.6	61.4
5	.047	59.4	59.8	57.2	.109	66.0	68.5	62.0	.043	72.6	74.6	65.0
6	.039	58.6	57.8	56.5	.092	65.6	69.0	62.4	.043	72.5	74.2	64.0
7	.084	58.0	58.0	56.9	.132	65.0	69.0	61.8	.072	72.4	74.5	63.6
8	.054	59.2	59.7	58.2	.112	65.0	68.8	62.2	.049	72.3	74.2	62.2
9	.034	58.4	58.3	56.0	.102	65.6	69.2	61.8	.026	71.6	73.8	65.3
10	29.996	63.4	63.5	60.8	.066	66.6	69.4	62.8	.29.957	72.2	74.3	64.8
11	.983	61.7	62.2	60.4	.030	68.2	71.2	63.8	.970	71.6	73.3	64.0
12	.947	64.0	63.9	61.7	.010	67.8	69.2	62.2	.062	68.0	69.3	55.5
13	30.024	56.6	56.0	51.0	.108	61.9	64.0	53.8	.30.004	71.2	73.0	60.2
14	.050	52.8	52.9	50.8	.104	62.0	64.9	55.0	.055	70.2	71.5	57.7
15	.037	55.6	55.3	53.2	.092	63.4	67.2	58.0	.049	68.4	71.5	60.2
16	29.968	63.0	63.0	61.8	.028	65.0	66.4	64.2	.029	70.6	73.4	67.5
17	.951	57.8	57.2	55.4	.015	63.7	66.2	59.4	.954	70.3	72.4	62.4
18	.991	59.8	58.8	53.0	.063	64.7	67.2	57.2	.004	71.2	73.0	60.2
19	30.034	56.2	55.4	50.8	.107	63.0	66.0	56.0	.055	70.2	71.9	63.2
20	.053	56.8	56.3	51.8	.112	62.6	65.2	56.2	.064	70.0	72.2	58.9
21	.060	55.9	55.4	51.3	.120	62.6	65.2	56.0	.059	69.3	71.4	58.8
22	.022	61.3	61.4	58.2	.018	62.7	63.6	59.3	.101	61.4	60.8	58.5
23	.064	58.4	58.2	56.4	.123	63.1	64.4	59.0	.082	68.0	70.5	62.2
24	.077	61.6	62.2	60.6	.135	64.4	65.2	61.2	.056	66.5	67.4	63.2
25	.096	62.0	61.4	59.6	.176	62.6	62.8	61.9	.143	63.0	63.4	62.4
26	.146	64.2	64.6	64.0	.198	65.4	66.4	65.4	.146	67.3	69.4	67.0
27	.158	61.3	60.8	58.8	.199	66.0	68.0	61.2	.128	71.7	72.8	63.0
28	.068	59.2	58.7	56.3	.121	64.4	67.0	60.4	.070	70.2	72.4	66.8
29	.031	58.0	58.0	57.2	.085	65.3	69.0	64.0	.016	72.6	75.0	64.4
30	.003	59.3	59.5	58.2	.054	68.0	71.9	66.5	.29.997	74.4	77.0	66.4
31	.031	60.8	60.4	60.0	.102	63.5	65.5	64.0	.30.043	71.8	75.3	66.2
	.013	61.2	61.6	60.4	.062	67.8	70.5	64.7	.003	75.0	77.8	67.8
Mean	30.041	59.3	59.2	56.9	30.101	64.8	67.3	60.7	30.048	70.4	72.4	62.8

Observations made at Apparent Noon.

Temperature observed at 9 h. 50 m.

Maximum Pressure observed at 9 h. 50 m.

Aspect of Sky.

Wind.

*[ Meteorological Register, continued.]*

Observations made at 2h. 40m.		Minimum Pressure observed at 4 p. m.		Observations made at sun-set.																
Temperature.	Wind.	Temperature.	Wind.	Wind.		Wind.		Wind.		Wind.		Wind.		Wind.		Wind.		Wind.		
Inches	Bar. red.	Inches	Bar. red.	Direction	Degree	Direction	Degree	Direction	Degree	Direction	Degree	Direction	Degree	Direction	Degree	Direction	Degree	Direction	Degree	
29.933	79.6	81.0	65.5	N.	Clear	29.921	78.4	77.8	62.8	N. W.	Clear	29.937	75.0	73.2	65.0	NNW	Clear	81.0	69.2	57.4
30.027	75.6	76.5	62.7	NNW	Ditto	30.013	73.6	73.4	61.8	N. W.	Ditto	30.027	71.4	70.0	60.3	N. W.	Ditto	76.6	67.4	58.2
.024	74.6	75.4	62.7	N. W.	Ditto	.004	74.0	73.1	61.8	N. W.	Ditto	.004	72.0	71.0	63.4	W.	Ditto	76.4	65.4	54.4
29.979	76.0	76.5	65.0	N. W.	Ditto	29.965	74.9	74.2	63.7	W.	Ditto	29.969	72.7	71.7	64.4	Calm	Ditto	77.4	67.8	58.1
.971	76.0	76.6	65.5	W.	Ditto	.945	75.2	74.5	64.4	N. W.	Ditto	.955	73.0	71.9	65.6	N. W.	Ditto	77.4	66.9	56.4
30.002	76.2	77.4	64.4	N.	Ditto	.974	75.4	74.6	64.0	N. W.	Ditto	.981	73.2	72.0	64.8	NNW	Ditto	77.6	67.1	56.5
.003	76.2	77.0	64.0	N.	Cirro-cumuli	.964	75.4	74.5	62.3	N.	Cirro-cumuli	.962	73.0	72.0	63.4	N. W.	Cirro-cumuli	76.6	67.8	58.0
29.968	76.3	76.7	63.4	W.	Ditto	.954	75.6	75.0	63.3	N. W.	Ditto	.962	73.5	72.4	65.2	S. E.	Ditto	77.8	67.5	57.2
.943	75.2	76.5	66.0	S. W.	Ditto	.923	75.4	75.0	65.3	WSW	Ditto	.926	73.5	72.6	66.0	N. W.	Clear	77.2	69.8	62.4
.876	78.0	79.5	68.3	S. W.	Ditto	.862	78.0	77.4	67.3	SS. W.	Ditto	.866	75.6	74.8	68.0	S.	Cirro-cumuli	80.0	70.1	60.2
.900	75.0	75.4	65.2	N.	Cumuli	.895	74.4	74.0	64.4	N. W.	Cumuli	.907	72.5	72.0	65.0	N.	Cumuli	76.5	66.2	55.5
.986	72.4	73.4	58.8	N.	Clear	.979	72.2	71.0	58.0	N.	Clear	.986	69.5	68.0	58.5	N.	Clear	74.4	64.6	54.8
.988	73.3	73.7	59.6	N. W.	Ditto	.989	72.8	71.8	58.6	N. W.	Ditto	.989	70.2	68.8	60.0	N.	Ditto	75.0	63.0	51.0
.962	75.6	77.0	63.0	S. S. W.	Cumuli	.940	75.6	75.0	62.8	S.	Cumuli	.937	73.2	72.2	63.9	S. E.	Cumuli	77.6	65.8	53.9
.909	74.6	75.5	65.4	NNW	Cirro-strati	.986	74.6	74.0	63.4	N. W.	Cirro-strati	.902	72.0	70.5	64.4	N. W.	Cumuli	76.6	68.8	61.6
.892	75.2	76.3	63.8	N. W.	Ditto	.884	75.0	74.6	64.2	N. W.	Ditto	.895	72.9	72.2	65.0	N. W.	Cloudy	76.8	66.4	56.0
.946	75.5	76.2	61.8	N.	Clear	.941	75.0	74.0	60.9	N.	Clear	.961	72.3	71.0	61.4	N. W.	Cloudy	77.0	67.4	57.8
.967	75.3	76.4	62.7	N.	Ditto	.965	73.6	73.0	62.0	N.	Ditto	.969	72.0	71.2	61.5	N.	Ditto	77.0	65.8	54.5
.997	74.7	75.2	61.0	N. E.	Ditto	.990	73.3	73.0	59.7	N.	Ditto	.991	71.3	70.0	60.5	NNW	Ditto	75.9	65.6	55.2
.986	73.9	74.6	60.7	E. N. E.	Cirro-cumuli	.980	74.0	73.2	60.4	S. E.	Cirro-cumuli	.992	71.0	69.3	62.4	S.	Cloudy	75.4	65.4	54.2
.010	61.2	62.4	58.6	E.	Ditto	.30.012	62.6	63.3	59.7	N.	Ditto	.005	63.0	63.0	59.7	N.	Ditto	63.8	61.8	59.7
.010	72.4	73.6	63.6	E.	Ditto	.013	71.8	71.7	64.0	N. E.	Ditto	.027	70.0	69.6	62.8	N. E.	Ditto	73.5	65.1	56.7
.049	66.0	65.4	64.2	N. E.	Raining	.040	65.6	66.0	64.0	E.	Ditto	.028	65.6	65.2	64.2	E.	Ditto	67.5	63.5	59.4
.077	63.6	64.0	63.3	N. E.	Drizzy	.068	65.0	66.4	65.0	N. E.	Ditto	.057	66.0	66.2	65.0	N. E.	Cumulo-strati	66.4	63.3	60.2
.072	73.3	74.0	68.4	E.	Cumuli	.032	74.0	73.7	68.2	E. S. E.	Cumulo-strati	.073	71.8	71.3	68.4	E. N. E.	Clear	74.4	68.6	62.8
.031	75.0	75.6	63.5	N. W.	Clear	.017	75.7	74.0	62.5	N. W.	Clear	.026	72.5	71.2	63.6	N.	Ditto	76.0	67.8	59.6
.29.968	74.6	75.6	62.4	N. W.	Ditto	.29.953	75.0	74.0	61.6	N. W.	Ditto	.29.972	71.6	70.6	63.5	N. W.	Ditto	75.7	66.6	57.4
.29.967	77.0	78.3	62.0	N. W.	Ditto	.914	77.0	76.6	62.0	N.	Ditto	.927	73.6	72.3	65.2	N. W.	Ditto	80.0	69.0	57.9
.914	78.6	79.5	65.4	S. E.	Ditto	.906	79.6	78.0	65.6	N.	Ditto	.953	75.8	74.4	67.3	N.	Ditto	80.4	69.7	58.9
.959	78.3	80.3	67.2	N.	Ditto	.941	79.2	78.0	67.2	N.	Ditto	.942	77.0	76.0	68.8	N. W.	Ditto	82.3	70.0	57.6
.931	80.8	82.4	68.0	N. W.	Ditto	.929	80.9	80.7	66.7	N.	Ditto	.942	77.0	76.0	68.8	N. W.	Ditto	82.3	70.0	57.6
29.975	74.5	75.4	63.7	.....	.....	29.963	74.3	73.7	63.1	.....	.....	29.971	72.0	71.0	64.0	.....	.....	76.1	66.9	57.7
29.975	74.5	75.4	63.7	.....	.....	29.963	74.3	73.7	63.1	.....	.....	29.971	72.0	71.0	64.0	.....	.....	76.1	66.9	57.7





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